The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 173 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1914 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 12 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with	s.
25th July	Persia ..	8000	....	..
1st Augt.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
8th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
15th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd "	India ..	8000	....	..
29th "	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000
5th Sept	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
12th "	China ..	8000	Malwa	11000
19th "	Himalaya ..	7000	....	..
26th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia ..	8000	....	..
10th "	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja	12500
17th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
24th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st "	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th "	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
21st "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th "	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
5th Dec.	China ..	8000	Medina	12500
12th "	Persia ..	8000	....	..
19th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	..	..

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.
Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.
Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with.	a'Tons
20th Febry.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
27th "	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
6th March	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..
13th "	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10000
20th "	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
27th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st "	China ..	8000	....	..
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
10th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
17th "	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
24th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
28th "	India ..	8000	....	..
1st May	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
8th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
15th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
the Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H.Nomura	5143	19th. July	24th July
Kiria Maru	R. Tsuda	3808	28th "	7th Aug.
Penang Maru	S.Murasumi	4965	9th Aug.	21st "
Linsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	..	4th Sept.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakomoto	4709	6th Sept.	18th Sept.
Kamaura Maru	S.Nishimura	6126	20th "	2nd Oct.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.
GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS 1914.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marsellles* A&C	8800	..	25th July.
City of Glasgow .. A&C	6529	..	6th Aug.
City of Poona .... A&C	7474	..	12th Aug.
City of Lahore ... A&C	6875	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta .... A&C	5415	27th Aug.	....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

SPRING 1915

Steamers	ons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th "	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th "	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	....	29th March
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April	14th Apl
City of Cairo A&C	....	21st "	....
City of Benares A&C	6984	....	27th "
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May	10th "
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June	....

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st.class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marsellles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marsellles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS
BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (LONDON).
VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.
These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first class passengers only.
Steamer. Tonnage. Leave Bombay about
S. S. "Umvolosi" 4,500 15th July 1914.
S.S. "Umona"* 5,500 10th August 1914.
*Fitted with electric lights and fans.
Fares to Weymouth Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.
For further particulars, apply to:—
Bombay
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY & POONA.
FOR
HIGH CLASS
PROVISIONS
WINES & STORES
Catalogue sent free on application

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
BARPETA, 3200. Thur. 23rd July about 9 a.m. Direct.
LINGA, 2185, Fri. 24th July 6 a.m. Direct
*or on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "BARPETA" 3200 tons on Thursday, the 23rd July, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "BANKURA" 3,159, tons on Thursday the 23rd July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
†PENTAHOTA	3418	Thursday 23rd July
*PURNEA	3306	" 6th Aug
†PALAMCOTTA	3418	" 20th Aug
*PUNDUA	3305	" 3rd Sept

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Lines.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)
Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
22nd July, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS 1914-1915.

Steam /	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	20th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.
Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for
BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT
F. CORNAGLIA'S,
Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.
Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.
All Caterings in the most recherche Style.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
F. CORNAGLIA,
83, Medow Street, 7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.
And 6, Arsenal Road; POONA.
Telegrams "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed capital £1,500,000
Paid up Capital ..... £ 400,000
in course of increase to ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 30,000
Uncalled Capital ..... £ 150,000
Capital called for payment by 30th September, 14 ..... £ 200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh .T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
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J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
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BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.
Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

MODERN
ORNAMENTS OF DRESS.

GEMMED CLUSTER NECKLETS.
NECKLETS SINGLE STONE.
JEWELLED VELVET NECKSLIDES.
JEWELLED FINGER RINGS
JEWELLED PENDANT EARRINGS
EARRINGS SINGLE AND CLUSTER
WATCHES BRACELET & PENDANT.
ETC.

Those in search of modern fancies in gemmed ornaments, something distinctive or remarkable for individual touches of artistic dealing and out of the convention—every-day type, will derive considerable interest from an inspection of our stock, and that interest will help to reveal the fact that we still maintain our reputation for progressiveness in the selection of the most charming and graceful novelties. An inspection will also disclose the reality that our prices compare most favourably with London Cash Prices and in many cases—chiefly ornaments set with coloured gems—prices are lower, while the handiwork as a whole will expose a standard impossible to criticise for daintiness and quality.

In ORNAMENTAL WATCHES we have a bright, novel and pleasing collection for choice. Every watch is fitted with a high-grade lever movement, is sturdily cased and guaranteed. Our collection, therefore, is of a totally distinct class to the feather-weight, or paper-thick class commonly known in the "cheap" trade as "Display Goods."

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
Jewellers, Watchmakers, Silversmiths, &c.
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	80,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.
JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs.	20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ...	Rs.	19,36,700
Capital Paid up	Rs.	11,24,378
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes)		10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—
SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application
J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot unertake to send Replies to Advertisements unles a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office.

VICTORIA POWER LAUNDRY, Princes Dock, for good washing, returned quickly. Propr. JAMES CONNELL. 2988A

CAPITALIST prepared to advance large amount on valuable landed properties in Bombay. Brokers need not apply. Apply to Box No. 17, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3225

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED a good TYPIST having Office experience. Pay Rs. 30 according to qualifications. Apply FORT COACH FACTORY, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. 3294

WANTED OVERSEER for construction of Irrigation works. Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, stating salary expected, to IRRIGATION ENGINEER, Benares State, Benares. 2111

A FULLY QUALIFIED NURSE requires passage Home in return for services in August. Invalid or infant. Apply NURSE care of "Bombay Chronicle." 2040

WANTED.—SECRETARY for the G. I. P. Railway Employes' Co-operative Credit Society Ltd. Salary Rs. 350—400 per mensem. Experience as Accountant essential. Security equal to Rs. 5,000 required. Apply SECRETARY, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay 2115

WANTED for Spinning Mill a 1st class MILL WRIGHT ENGINEER and two for Cotton Press Factory and Gujrati ACCOUNTANTS. Apply with testimonial to "H" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3252

WANTED persons to apply for FREE Particulars of American Money-making Plans. A Golden opportunity of acquiring Wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7 Bhavnagar. 398

WANTED AN experienced and qualified Lady Doctor, Indian, Eurasian, or European, for the Lady Dane and Rani Suraj Kaour Zenana Hospital, Faridkot. Pay according to qualifications. Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and terms, with copies of testimonials, should be sent to the SUPERINTENDENT, Faridkot State, by 15th August 1914. 2112

WANTED AN experienced and qualified English-knowing Head-Governess, Indian, Eurasian or European, to teach girls up to the Middle Standard, in the Faridkot Girls' School. Pay according to qualifications. Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and terms, with copies of testimonials, should be sent to the SUPERINTENDENT, Faridkot State, by 15th August 1914. 2113

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.—REQUIRED for the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, in November next a FOREMAN INSTRUCTOR with practical experience in the care of Boilers and the running of Steam, Gas and Oil engines.
Initial pay offered Rs. 200 monthly with Free quarters.
Applications will be received up to July 30th, 1914.
Further particulars on application to Secretary to the Governing Body, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
B. HEATON,
Secretary,
Governing Body, C. E. College.
2114

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good position to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.
We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches.
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—
THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E7.

WANTED.

PROBATIONER Nurses are required for the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta. Pay Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per mensem. Board and lodging found.
Apply with particulars, to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT. 2107

WANTED a COMPETENT TEACHER having good knowledge of English, Sanskrit and Gujarati to be a full time tutor to a lad of sixteen in the mofussil. Will be given free lodgings. (A retired school master or educationist with knowledge of the Vedanta Philosophy would be preferred). Apply stating qualifications and salary, etc. to Box No. 753, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3280

WANTED An experienced and qualified Officer for the Roads and Buildings Department, Faridkot State. Pay according to qualifications. Candidates possessing the certificate of the Supervisor Class, stating their age, caste, length of experience, residence, and the terms asked for by them, and the date by which they can join State service, should send in their applications, with copies of testimonials, to the SUPERINTENDENT, Faridkot State, by 15th August 1914. 2110

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN leaving Bombay may advantageously sell their Furniture etc. in one lot to Box No. 680, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2956

JUST the car for the monsoon. A second-hand good as New Landaulette Napier 15 H. P. 4 cylinder. Owner wishes to buy a smaller car. Car can be seen at Mr. Cottrell's City Garage. 2015

FOR SALE BELSIZE 18-20 H.P. MOTOR CAR Torpedo Body. Detachable wire Wheels. Complete with Hood, Wind-screen, Lamps, etc., Rs. 5,000 or near Offer. Apply FORT COACH FACTORY, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. 3294

FOR SALE.—HAMMOND TYPE-WRITER. Latest model, No. 12A. Bichromatic ribbon. Four shuttles of different types. In excellent order. Rs. 150 or reasonable offer. Apply Box No. 534 "Bombay Chronicle" 2008

TO BE LET.

TO LET room and bathroom in modern flat near Bombay Gymkhana with or without board. Apply to Box No. 757, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3292

APOLLO BUNDER. Open on all sides westerly facing, 3 Bed, 1 Dressing and 1 Drawing room E. L. and Fans. Apply N. M. PATELL, Hornby Row. 3297

TO BE LET at 10 Victoria Road well ventilated spacious FLAT of 2 large rooms, one smaller one wide verandah etc., open to the west. Apply to Box No. 666 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2902

NOTICES.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar.

Down Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.		Stations		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.				H. M.
21. 0	Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
21.25	Arr:	Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep	7.50
20.37	,,	Muttra	,,	8.45
23.20	,,	Delhi	,,	6. 0
5.48	,,	Bhatinda	,,	23.43
7.18	,,	Ferozepore Cantt:	,,	22.12
8.59	,,	Lahore Cantt: West	,,	20.32
11.17	,,	Wazirabad	,,	17.50
13.30	,,	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	,,	14.54
12.49	,,	Jhelum	,,	16.13
15.50	,,	Rawalpindi	,,	13.32
19.10	,,	Nowshera	,,	9.47
20.13	,,	Peshawa Cantt:	,,	8.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kaika, and Simla.

Down. Northern Express. * 1, 2, 3.		Stations		Up. Northern Express. * 1, 2, 3.
H. M.				H. M.
21. 0	Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
23.50	,,	Delhi	,,	4.35
1 .23	Arr:	Meerut Cantt::	Dep:	2.11
3 .27	,,	Saharanpur	,,	23. 5
7 .26	,,	Ambala Cantt, †	,,	21. 8
			Arr.	20.45
		Kalka †	Dep,	19.30 §
			Arr.	18.40
		Simla	Dep.	13.10

† Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.
* A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express between Bombay and Ambala.
Note.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.
FREDERICK W. HANSON
General Traffic Manager

NOTICE TO PEARL MERCHANTS.

A Pearl Fishery conducted on Government account will take place at Tondi, Ramnad District, Madras Presidency, on or about 27th August 1914.
20,500,000 oysters are estimated to be available for fishing.
Full particulars will be supplied by the undersigned.
JAMES HORNELL,
Superintendent of
Pearl and Chank Fisheries.
Tuticorin, 11th July, 1914. 3265

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOANS, 1914.

Aggregating ..... Rs. 1,27,00,000
Sixty Years ..... Rs. 88,25,000
Thirty Years ..... Rs. 38,75,000
Tenders to be received up to 1 p.m (Standard Time) on Tuesday the 28th July, 1914.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and by virtue of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, as from time to time amended, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 127 Lakhs, namely—
(a) Rs. 88,25,000 in debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent. repayable to holders at the office of the Trustees in Bombay in 60 years.
(b) Rs. 38,75,000 in debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent. repayable to holders at the office of the Trustees in Bombay in 30 years.
2. The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing al or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenders, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.
3 (a) The Debentures of the 60 year Loan will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st April and 1st October in every year. Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application with each Tender and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December 1914. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.
(b) The Debentures of the 30 year Loan will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on the 1st May and 1st November in every year. Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application with each Tender and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st October 1914. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.
4. The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will in both cases be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made, and the deposit with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the dates mentioned above.
5. Tenders will be received by the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (Standard Time) on Tuesday 28th July 1914, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.
6. Tenders for each Loan should be enclosed in separate sealed covers with the two per cent. deposit, and each cover should be distinctly superscribed either "For the sixty year Loan" or "For Thirty year Loan" as the case may be.
7 Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, at whose office forms of the Debentures to be issued can be seen.
8. Under Section 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge for interest on any potion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.
9 In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind, and Lower Burmah.
By order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.
Bombay, 4th July, 1914. 3113

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JOSHI NARAYEN PRAGJI of Bombay, Hindoo has contracted to sell the undermentioned property and all his right, title and interest, therein to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 79 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land comprised in the lease dated 26th January 1894 and made between Bai Dinbai N. M. Petit of the one part and Narotamdas Kandas of the other part together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bombay without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2878½ square feet or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under New Nos. 13533, 13535, 13906, 13914, 13944, 13955 and New Survey No. 6984 and bounded on the East by the property of the executors of Bai Awabai Framji Petit on the West by a private road of the Executors of Bai Awabai Framji Petit on the North by land belonging to the Executors of Bai Awabai Framji Petit leased to Karmali Pirbhai and on the South by land of the said Executors let out on a monthly tenancy to Ottaji Nathoo which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 2709 (2) and Street No. 7 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.
Dated this 17th day of July 1914.
PESTANJEE RUSTIM KOLA & Co.,
3273 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY LTD. Notice is hereby given that at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above named Company duly convened and held at No. 4 Military Square Lane, Fort, the office of the Co.'s attorneys at 2 p.m. on the 26th day of June, 1914, the following Extraordinary General Resolution was duly passed and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the said Coy. also duly convened and held at the same place on the 15th day of July 1914, at 2 p.m., the same resolution was duly confirmed as a special Resolution i.e., "that the Coy. be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. Maganbhai Pratapchand be and is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up."
Dated 16th day of July 1914.
By order of the Board
MUNSIF AND CO.,
3293 Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

On and from the 23rd July, 1914, the First Section of the Gaekwar's Bilimora-Kala-Amba Railway, from Bilimora to Rankuwa will be opened for Goods and Coaching traffic and for public telegraph messages.
Further particulars as to Rules, Rates, etc., can be had on application to any Station Master on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System.
FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
250

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will of Gopaldas Liladhar widower, late of Bombay, Hindu Bhatia, merchant...Deceased
PARSHOTAM GOPALDAS and AMRITLAL KEVALDAS both of Bombay, Hindus, residing respectively at Girgaum Back Road, and Sandhurst Road, Bombay, two of the executors according to the tenor named in the said will .....Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 16th day of July 1914.
Messrs. PAYNE and Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Oza Bhaishanker Velji late of Jamnugger and Bombay Shrimali Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant a Mehta a widower .....Deceased
1. Oza Dayashanker Kameshwar of Jamnugger Shrimali Brahmin Hindu Merchant now temporarily residing at Kalbadevi outside the Fort of Bombay.
2. Oza Chunilal Harishunker of Bombay Shrimali Brahmin Hindu Merchant residing at Kalbadevi outside the Fort of Bombay and
3. Bhut Velji Liladhar of Bombay Girnara Brahmin Hindu a Mehta residing at Kalbadevi outside the Fort of Bombay three of the executors named in the Will according to the tenor thereof .....Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.
Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourteenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
Sd. A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
Sd. P. B. MALABARI,
The 14th day of July 1914.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
3287 Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

IN the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882 and of the SINDH and BALUCHISTAN BANK, LD., in voluntary liquidation under the supervision of the Court.
NOTICE OF MEETING OF CREDITORS.
A notice was given for the meeting of Creditors of the SINDH and BALUCHISTAN BANK, LD., to be held on 15th July, 1914, but owing to the sudden death of Lady Hardinge, the Courts were closed and the meeting could not be convened, it is therefore notified that the Court of the District Judge Quetta has adjourned the meeting of Creditors of the above named Company to be held on 31st July 1914 for the purpose of ascertaining their views as to the following points:—
(1) Whether they would like the business of the Bank to be wound up by the present liquidator (L. GANESHDAS) under the supervision of the Court.
(2) Whether they would like the business of the bank to be wound up by the Court and through an official Liquidator appointed by the Court.
Such adjourned meeting will be held on Friday the 31st July, 1914, in the Court of the City Magistrate Quetta at 3 p.m., at which place and time all creditors are requested to attend by themselves or through their attorney or agent.
The said Court has appointed Mr. J. W. M. Cuming, City Magistrate of Quetta, to act as Chairman of such meeting.
L. GANESHDAS,
Liquidator.
Quetta, 17th July, 1914. 3295

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bastian Road, Pavelin Street, Fort, near the Gaiety Theatre, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, platedware blackwood open carved sofas, pier tables and teapoys, etc., sliding dining table, chairs, cabinets, writing tables, marble top tables, large pier glasses, oil painters, one large counter, billiard tables and balls table and lamps, single and double bedsteads, chest of drawers dressing glasses, wall clocks, glass door cupboards, cooking stove, copper hot water boiler, etc., etc. The property of the English Hotel (all lots will be sold separately). Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE FIRST QUALITY DIAMONDS AND PEARL NOSE RING.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Credit Bank of India, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and risk of Makundram Hiralal.
2 large white first quality diamonds.
1 medium size first quality diamond.
Also by order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 665 of 1913 (Kanjee Pragjee v. Premjee Vallabhdass and another).
One nose ring set with large pearls and diamonds.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
At 2 p.m. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 grey arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd July, 1914.

D'LAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A PRINTING PRESS SLIGHTLY USED.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd July current, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. D'LAL and Co. under instructions from the concerned will sell, at Bhat Bazaar, near Mandvi, No. 471-73 by Public Auction, one Printing Press, slightly used and in perfect order, comprising:—
Cutting Machine, 28 by 28, by Payne and Co.
Perforating Machine, 20.
Treadle Machine, 15 by 10.
Treadle Machine, 12 by 8,
Hand Machine, 28 by 20, by Payne and Co.
Double Crown Machine, 34 1/2 by 32. by Payne and Co.
Stitching Machine, 1/2 inch size.
Monogram Machine, Types English, Gujarati, Marathi together with all the accessories.
Will be kept "on view" three days before the day of sale.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and the goods taken delivery of within 3 days from the day of sale.
D'LAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

"A TATTOOED WILL"

Story of how a testament made during a shipwreck.
A HIGHLY SENSATIONAL FILM
3000 feet long.
AT THE
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
To-Night! To-Night!!
A BUMPER PROGRAMME
ALSO
"THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE"
A drama bristling with sensation.
Saturday and Sunday Matinee with valuable Prizes 5-15 to 6-45 and Every night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30. (S. T.)
SANDHURST ROAD.
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When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearn's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

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PALACE OF VARIETIES
6-30 Only TO-NIGHT 6-30 Only
NO 10 O'CLOCK SHOW
WATERBURY BROS AND. TENNEY
The big 3 in Vaudeville
ELSIE COLLINS
The charming comedienne
THE GREAT FIGHT AT OLYMPIA
BOMB. WELLS
V.
COLIN BELL
A clean sporting fight
THE
EMPRESS OF IRELAND DISASTER
TOMORROW
GREAT GALA NIGHT
ROSA ROMA
ROSA ROMA
ROSA ROMA
The Gipsy Violinist
The Gipsy Violinist
A refined act that will appeal to all our patrons who appreciate music.
ROSA ROMA
Will be accompanied on the piano
by
MRS. HUGH. MACINTOSH
Wife of the owner of the great Australian Music Hall Circuit.
THE
THE
THE
TWO PHILMERS
TWO PHILMERS
TWO PHILMERS
Sensational Comedy Wire Act.
YOU LAUGH—THEN LAUGH
THEN YELL.
They are "some" funmakers
MISS
CLEO PEEL
CLEO PEEL
CLEO PEEL
Comedienne
OUR STAR DRAMA
THE
LURE OF NEW YORK.
Be wise and see this great film.
BOMB WELLS
VS
COLIN BELL
Fight.
REMEMBER
TO-MORROW NIGHT
IS
GALA NIGHT
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POPULAR PRICES.

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Doctor Marden's books of Inspiration and Self-Help are famous the world over and are praised by men and women in every station of life—from the toiling clerk to the ruler of a great nation. The reason is that each reader finds in them much that is *pers cnally* useful and helpful

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR

General Manager Mr. James McGrath.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

At 6-30 and 10 p. m.

THE SENSATION OF THE YEAR!

MDLLE. ELECTRA

Presenting the

Death-Defying Electric Chair

in which Mdlle. sits and passes 1,800 volts through the body, the Assistant lighting pieces of cloth from any part of her body. This act has caused one of the Biggest Sensations ever known, and human eyes cannot realise that it is the impossible that Mdlle. actually accomplishes. Another feature of the show is the wonderful

ELECTRIC LAMP.

The Assistant lights the Lamp from four to five feet from Mdlle's body without any connection being made between the Lamp and Mdlle.

Mdlle. is known as the

HUMAN DYNAMO

being the Only Woman in the World who revels in Eating and Drinking Electricity.

DAN CLIFFORD

A comedian with a new style and new songs.

MISS MAY LEWIS

The Chorus Songstress.

MISS PATTI O'HANLON

"A sweet singer of Irish songs."

THE TANGO GIRLS

"A pretty and graceful trio."

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"THE CURES OF WAR"

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TO BE HAD OF

Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON,

Book-seller, Bombay.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price.
	Rs. a. p.
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.

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Order books supplied gratis on application to

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AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT Tel. No. 1271.

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IN SATAN'S TOILS.

5,000 Feet Long—In Four Parts.

A story of Real Life containing a Plot that Thrills and Holds through every Foot. It contains a deep moral lesson that will appeal to every heart.

WE INVITE ONE AND ALL TO SEE THIS GREAT SOCIETY DRAMA.

3 *Shows Nightly*—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Shows—11-15 to 12-30.

LOOK OUT FOR NEXT WEEK'S BIG ATTRACTION **JUDITH** A GREAT SPECTACULAR DRAMA.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH.

To-Night. CHARNI ROAD, *To-Night.*

2 STAR DRAMAS 2

HIS GUIDING STAR.

Here we have a magnificent story of the stage with all the glamour of the footlights. Woven into this we find love and passion in the love Rudolf Senoski has for Stacia the Dancer.

IT IS A STORY THAT WILL ENTHRALL YOU.

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A drama dealing with a fight between a young Inventor and the Concrete Trust. And he wins after a desperate fight. See how he keeps his end up and beats the Millionaires of New York.

A FILM FULL OF LIFE AND ACTION.

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A Film by the man tha[illegible]kes twenty millions laugh weekly.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 10-30 to 12 p. m. | POPULAR PRICES. | PRIZE SHOWS EVERY SATURDAY & SUNDAY 5 to 6-30 p. m.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld. Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.

(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH of OLD AGE AT lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and Bros., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1376.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 21st July 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north and the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 2.10in., Lahore 1.80in., Ambala 0.35in., Hissar 1.37in. and Delhi 1.20in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Lahore and Ambala; night temperature is in defect in the extreme north but in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Agra has had 0.67in., Mainpari 0.48in. and Jhansi 0.32in. Skies are moderately clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Raiputana; Jaipur has had 0.66in., Ajmer 0.13in. and Kotah 0.50in. Skies are lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputana but in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West and local in Gujarat; Surat has had 0.60in., Neemuch 0.35in. and Indore 0.15in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0.69in., Saugor 0.28in., Hoshangabad 0.38in., Amraoti and Nagpur 0.15in. each, Chanda 0.11in. and Raipur 0.22in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Akola, Chanda and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.80in., Ratnagiri 1.20in., Mormugao 0.69in. and Karwar 0.44in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Ahmednagar has had 0.12in., Poona 1.19in., Sholapur 0.33in., Belgaum 2.60in., Aurangabad 0.42in. and Nizamabad 0.31in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces, Central India West, Rajputana, the north and the east Punjab, fairly general in the United Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and local in Gujarat, while a few showers have occurred in south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast. There has thus been a considerable increase in the rainfall in the Punjab, where the falls have been generally fairly heavy, but a decrease in Malabar, the Central Provinces and Gujarat.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, fairly general rain in the north and the east Punjab, the United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India West; local rain in the Central Provinces, Kathiawar, north Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan. A few showers are possible in lower Sind.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 21th of July 1914.

STATION	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hour.	Rainfall Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th)	90.3	84.9	68	..	..	..
Jask	98.3	89.0	88	..	0.78	0.72
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th)	95.9	88.4	85	..	0.49	0.32
PUNJAB—						
Multan	105.7	89.7	66	..	2.39	0.66
Rawalpindi	95.0	72.6	83	2.10	9.13	2.06
Lahore	93.4	75.2	98	1.89	4.92	—0.53
Sirsa	86.4	77.7	96	1.37	5.66	..
Ambala	89.7	77.5	83	0.35	7.67	—1.27
Delhi	91.4	79.2	91	1.20	8.01	—1.20
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	94.5	80.8	85	0.67	12.79	3.42
Mainpuri	97.5	80.1	86	0.48	5.73	—2.71
Jhansi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cawnpore	92.4	82.1	84	..	8.92	—1.51
Allahabad	93.3	81.9	8	..	20.75	8.53
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	111.1	86.8	75	..	1.68	0.80
Karachi	87.5	81.1	85	..	5.13	2.23
Ajmer	85.4	76.3	84	0.13	6.16	—1.14
Jaipore	88.4	78.0	91	0.66	11.49	4.06
Kotah	86.0	76.0	91	0.50	11.22	1.14
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	87.2	78.7	88	9.00	3.94	—2.36
Dwarka	85.0	80.6	83	0.00	11.66	3.99
Veraval	90.9	78.2	87	0.03	7.75	—0.14
Rajkot	86.2	77.7	85	..	11.99	—0.03
Bhavnagar Para	86.8	77.8	89	0.04	14.96	7.70
Surat	83.3	76.6	96	0.60	34.56	14.56
Ahmedabad	86.5	77.5	87	0.02	11.15	—1.73
Dessa	82.1	76.9	89	0.06	3.58	2.64
Neemuch	72.7	74.0	96	0.36	13.04	3.44
Indore	83.7	73.3	90	0.15	11.55	—0.83
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.1	74.9	90	0.69	13.12	—6.68
Saugor	84.8	73.6	95	0.28	12.44	—4.23
Hoshangabad	81.1	75.6	96	0.38	24.52	—7.88
Khandwa	86.6	76.2	86	..	11.25	—0.07
Akola	82.3	74.5	87	0.07	10.28	—2.12
Amraoti	82.3	73.4	94	0.15	8.66	—4.74
Nagpur	85.6	74.9	85	0.15	15.52	—3.28
Chanda	77.5	74.0	88	0.11	13.60	—6.21
Raipur	80.9	74.7	85	0.22	12.47	—5.57
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.1	77.6	80	0.80	24.48	—13.50
Ratnagiri	82.5	74.9	91	1.20	56.40	2.19
Mormugao	83.4	76.3	90	0.69	?	?
Karwar	84.6	76.6	84	0.44	85.47	16.13
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	80.1	73.1	86	0.08	10.81	2.99
Ahmednagar	82.4	71.1	88	0.12	8.59	1.15
Poona	76.4	70.9	92	1.19	12.84	3.32
Sholapur	84.7	72.4	86	0.33	5.59	0.80
Bijapur	88.3	71.7	88	0.05	1.80	—2.97
Belgaum	74.2	67.0	97	2.60	22.96	3.90
Aurangabad	80.3	70.7	91	0.42	12.41	2.91
Nizamabad (Indur).	79.7	73.7	82	0.31	19.41	8.05
Hyderabad	89.4	72.0	86	0.01	14.53	6.23
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.6	76.1	93	1.66	75.61	10.94
Calicut	79.1	73.3	98	0.84	56.82	1.43
Cochin	84.2	72.5	86	1.27	38.93	—4.99
Colombo	87.4	73.4	92	0.28	12.88	1.53
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maslipatam	85.8	75.1	92	0.16	6.74	—2.19
Bellary	91.2	77.2	57	..	0.67	—2.42
Cuddapah	94.0	79.6	57	..	5.27	—0.41
Madras	92.2	80.9	67	..	2.31	—2.23
Bangalore	76.3	65.7	86	0.01	4.58	—1.04
Coimbator	86.0	70.8	100	0.14	1.03	—0.86
Trichinopoly	97.0	81.1	55	..	0.99	—1.58
Necapatam	95.9	79.9	73	0.20	1.07	—1.51

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 21st July 1914 was 29.[illegible] inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 21th July.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.585 inches
Temperature of Air	80.7 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.1 "
Dew Point	77.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.892 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	10.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	82.1 "
Minimum do. do.	78.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind do. ..	344 miles.
Fall of Rain	1.04 inches.
Total fall during month	7.65 "
Do. do. year	24.40 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st July	0.19 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill
	July	h. m.	ft in.	July	h. m.	ft in.
TU	21	m 10 40	27 2	21	m 3 25	16 8
		10 2 a	25 0		4 39 a	20 5
W	22	m 11 18	28 0	22	m 4 10	16
		10 53 a	25 9		5 20 a	19 9
TH	23	m 11 54	28 3	23	m 4 53	15 7
		11 39 a	26 5		5 57 a	18 0
F	24	m 0 30 a	29 1	24	m 5 34	15 2
					6 32 a	18 2
S	25	m 0 23	26 11	25	m 6 15	16 3
		T. 6 a	29 3		7 8 a	17 7
S	26	m 1 8	27 2	26	m 6 56	16 7
		1 42 a	29 1		7 46 a	17 1
M	27	m 1 54	27 3	27	m 7 37	16 5
		2 18 a	28 8		8 27 a	16 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise	Sunset
" 21 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 12m.	" 7h. 19m
" 22 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 12m.	" 7h. 18m
" 23 (Thursday)	" 6h. 12m	" 7h. 18m
" 24 (Friday)	" 6h. 13m.	" 7h. 18m
" 25 (Saturday)	" 6h. 13m.	" 7h. 17m
" 26 (Sunday	" 6h. 14m.	" 7h. 17m
" 27 (Monday)	" 6h. 14m.	" 7h. 17m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, July 7th, 7h. 29-8m p.m. Last Quarter 15th, 4h. 1-1m. p.m.; Apogee, 15th 8-6h. p.m.; New Moon, 21st 8h. 9-4m. a.m.; Perigee 28th. 5-5h. p.m.; First Quarter, 30th 5h. 21-3m. a.m.

LORD BRASSEY SPY COMEDY.

"HOW I WAS ARRESTED."

On board what he calls "this ancient cr[illegible]"—his famous yacht Sunbeam—Lord Brassey told the Kiel correspondent of the "Daily Mail" how he came to be arrested on suspicion of trying to spy into the secrets of the Imperial dockyard, at Kiel.

Lord Brassey, who is aged seventy-seven, takes his experience lightly and says he does not dream of converting it into an "incident," writes the correspondent. The Germans, who have so far succeeded in suppressing all public knowledge of Lord Brassey's adventure, also seem determined to hush it up except as regards its amusing side.

I understand that the Kaiser learned of the affair during the dinner party in honour of the officers of the British squadron at Keil in his yacht Hohenzollern, and that he laughed heartily at the truly incongruous idea of one of the most ardent friends of an "Anglo-German Entente" being caught in the meshes of the German secret service net. I learn, he has expressed in quarters concerned his deep annoyance.

"I am accustomed," said Lord Brassey, "to drive the rheumatism out of my legs by taking an early constitutional at the oars in my dinghy before breakfast. Yesterday was my first morning in the harbour, and I started out with my sixty-two-year-old midshipman as my companion, choosing a little inlet leading out of the harbour proper because it was freer of traffic than other places.

"I had no idea that I was trespassing on water adjacent to the forbidden zone of the Imperial dockyard. There was no 'verboten' sign, which is seldom failing in Germany. So I went serenely ahead. Presently I saw a boat making for my dinghy at full speed from the shore. A second or two later it was upon me. It contained a naval police officer, who proceeded to take us in tow and pull us ashore.

"My German is rather fragmentary, and his English was equally bad, but he contrived to make me understand that I was under arrest. When we reached the shore an officer who could talk English as well as I could was summoned. Matters soon righted themselves. I was able to establish my identity and was thereupon released. I was not in captivity many minutes. This is my fourth visit to Kiel since the original Kaiser Wilhelm Canal was opened in 1895. My adventure is simply one of many memorable experiences I have had in this harbour. It will not at all mar my conviction that the visit of our squadron is a truly auspicious event."

"HANDED TO GIPSIES."

GIRL'S STORY OF A RICH MOTHER AND A ROAMING LIFE.

A story reminiscent of melodrama was told by Violet Jeffreys, a well-spoken girl of nineteen, neatly dressed in a brown costume, who was charged on remand at Bowstreet with being guilty of behaviour whereby a breach of the peace might have been caused.

It was said that at 4 a.m., at a coffee stall on the Embankment, she insulted a man who refused to buy her some refreshments. She had been remanded, in order that a home might be found for her, but she now said that she had been used to a roaming life and did not want to go into a home.

"I did nothing wrong," she said. "I am sorry I was out so early, but I could not help it. I have lived in a caravan all my life and am not used to town ways. My mother was a woman of means and handed me over to some gipsies because she did not want to shame her people.

"I have always called them father and mother, but one day they told me they were not my parents and I left them and have roughed it ever since. I have tried to learn shothand and typewriting, but I don't think it will suit me. If you let me off I will go back to the country again and do the best I can. I can't go into a home. I must lead a free life."

Mr. Hopkins allowed the girl to be discharged, saying he was sorry she refused to be assisted.

INSANITARY HOWRAH.

AMALGAMATION WITH CALCUTTA SUGGESTED.

The insanitary condition of Howrah has been the subject of much correspondence in our columns, and the failure of the municipal body to provide the elementary requirements of a civilised town has been condemned in unsparing terms, says the "Statesman." There is no reason to suppose that the complaints have been of an exaggerated character. The sanitation of Howrah is unquestionably of a very primitive type. Disgusting sights and smells abound. The most that can be said by way of extenuation is that equally foul areas can be found in Calcutta and Bombay. One experienced observer has indeed testified that whereas after a morning's walk in an unsavoury portion of Bombay he had to throw away his boots, he has not yet been reduced to this extremity in Howrah. But while this consolation may be conceded to our neighbours over the water, in the main there is only too much truth in the brief description which Mr. Richards gives of the place in this informing volume. "Howrah," he writes, "has neither a decent main road nor a good street. It is only partly sewered and is in general a disgrace to civilisation; and steadily becomes worse and more congested." Some kindly critics affirm that this deplorable state of things is not due to the apathy or mismanagement of the municipal authorities. On this point it is difficult to pronounce because the Howrah municipality conducts its business in secret. No representative of the public or the Press is admitted to its privy councils. No record of the work of any municipal department is issued except when the annual administration report is published, and it is doubtful whether any copies of this volume are officially circulated. When it is considered that Howrah has a population of 180,00, and is therefore a larger town than Plymouth, Brighton or Norwich, this practice of carrying on the administration of public affairs in secret conclave can only be regarded as a silly and dangerous anachronism. A municipality which is charged with the welfare of 180,000 persons has no right to work in the dark, and so long as this policy is followed the municipal authorities cannot be judged by their good intentions but by their outward and visible results. The probability, however, is that improvements are delayed for want of funds. Howrah has a revenue which is altogether inadequate to its needs. It cannot be said that Calcutta possesses an income which would enable it to carry on civic administration on modern lines. For a population of nearly 900,000 it has a revenue of 98½ lakhs. But this sum is princely in comparison with the income of Howrah, which, with a population of 180,000 collects an annual total of 11 1/3 lakhs. Thus, while its population is one-fifth of the population of Calcutta, its revenue is only about one-ninth of the receipts of the Calcutta Corporation. The question arises, therefore, whether the most hopeful and practical means of securing for Howrah an improved municipal administration and the sorely needed benefits of town-planning would not be the amalgamation of the town with its more progressive neighbour, Calcutta. The matter will need very careful examination, but it may be stated with some confidence that many prima-facie considerations tell strongly in favour of such an incorporation. The two towns are for many purposes one. This fact is recognised in the proposed construction of a new and larger bridge between them. It is, moreover, expected that the result of improved communications will be to induce an increasing number of persons employed in Calcutta to settle in Howrah. Under present conditions this movement of population would be almost disastrous. Howrah is not prepared to give decent accommodation to a large influx of people, and its municipal difficulties would be correspondingly increased. In short, unless care is taken, a new and more congested Calcutta will grow up on the other side of the Hooghly. The prevention of this calamity is one of the most pressing problems of the day, and only one remedy appears—amalgamation with Calcutta.

BOOKS AND POLITICS.

MR. BIRRELL'S "DISMAL CHANGE."

Mr. Birrell, addressing a meeting at Cleckheaton, in connection with the seventy-seventh annual conference of the Yorkshire Union of Institutes and Yorkshire Village Libraries, said once upon a time it would have been very easy for him to talk for half a hour about libraries, but it was no longer easy. He was conscious of a somewhat dismal change. It was not that he had lost interest in the subject. The thing that was missing was his old familarity. Few things were more misleading than proverbs. They were told that familarity bred contempt. It did nothing of the kind, but it did dispel fear and bred a reasonable and easy confidence. Having spent recent years as a politician, they would readily understand that the one thing he was most anxious to avoid was the least suspicion of exaggeration. (Laughter). Heaven forbid that there should be a tincture of exaggeration in any of the observations he was making. What he might do to-morrow was another matter. (Loud laughter).

He knew of no subject on which more dreary lectures had been given than on the choice of books. He had not know that anybody was entitled to set himself up as a judge of other people. There was a contest always going on between the old and the new. Never try to keep the new out. Each generation would have its own stand in literary matters, and in authors, he remembered he was a sore cross to his father in his choice of books, and he was free to confess, in the absence of his son, that he was often amazed at his choice. (Laughter.) Do not let the old books be flooded out by the new. When you had an old book in your hand, be it Homer or Shakespeare, Don Quixote or Pickwick, you were handling something which in vulgar phrase, had "done the trick"—the most difficult trick in the whole world—captured the hearts of men, not merely for a decade, but for a century. (Cheers). Never sneer at what were called the classics. Let them give all the old books a fair trial, and not hastily assume they would not like them. Books were the deliverers, the emancipators, the teachers of the human mind and intellect. (Cheers.)

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 21st.
20th.

S.S. Dandolo	Giacopello	Venice June 21

21st.

S.S. Buyo Maru	Kametaka	Rangoon July 8
S.S. Swazi	Abbey	Mauritius July 11
S.S. Clematis	Gunn	Akyab July 5

DEPARTURES.

July 21st.

S.S. Baron Dalmeny	Will	Barrow in Furness
S.S. Luzon Maru	Miyata	Kobe etc.
S.S. Alavi	Richardson	Hodeida

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Beekbergen	for Hull etc.
,,	City of Glasgow	for Liverpool etc.
,,	Dandolo	for Calcutta
,,	Buyo Maru	for Rangoon

S. S. Dandolo:—The V. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dandolo, 3,197 tons, Captain E. Giacopello, arrived in harbour on Monday from Venice, which port she had left on June 21, with a general cargo.

S. S. Buyo Maru:—The steamer Buyo Maru, 3,247 tons, Captain P. Kametaka, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she had left on July 8, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Swazi:—The steamer Swazi, 3,147 tons, Captain H. J. Abbey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, which port she had left on July 11, with ballast.

S. S. Clematis:—The steamer Clematis, 2,329 tons, Captain G. Gunn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab, which port she had left on July 5, with a cargo of rice.

S. S. Penang Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Penang Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 21st, and the Homeward bound steamer Colombo Maru arrived at Hongkong on the 20th instant.

S. S. Banca:—The P. and O. steamer Banca (extra) left Singapore at 7 p.m. on Monday and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 2nd proximo.

S. S. Nankin:—The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nankin arrived at London on the morning of the 20th

S. S. Clan Macdonald:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left Suez on the evening of the 18th instant.

S. S. Chantala:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chantala arrived at Suez in the morning of the 20th.

S. S. Chyebassa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa left Marseilles (Homeward) on the evening of the 19th.

S. S. Manora:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left Marseilles (outward) on the evening of the 18th.

P DOCK.

Tuesday, July 21st, 1914.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS.
A	Clan Macpherson	Shapland	W. & A. G. & Co
B	Hidelgo	Harbord	J. F. & Co
C & E	Jeddah	Grant	Arab Steamer
F	Harkgraf	Sulzle	A. S. & Co
H	Taiyabi (Repairing)	Kass	E. Collin & Co
K	Lawo	Wheeler	Arab Steamer
M	Aroadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N. Co
N	Wartenfels	Stenzel	W. & A. G. & Co
O	Ishami	Watson	T. M. & Co
P	Baron Ogilvy	Thompson	J. F. & Co

V. DOCK.

1	Pentaketa	Steward	M. M. & Co
2	Scindia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
3	Rinaldo	Calbon	J. F. & Co
4	Sutton Hall	Jenkins	W. & A. G. Co
5	Leeds City	Storey	M. M. & Co
7	Clematis	Gunn	J. M. & Co
6	Borderdale	Kay	J.F.& Co
8	Kankara	Whitehead	M M. & Co
9	Brunsbuttel	Timermann	W. & A. G. & Co.
10 & 11	Lindenfels	Miller	T. M. & Y.
12 & 13	Culna	Davis	M. M. & Co
14	Lisga	Cubbon	M. M. & Co
15	Firenze	Merlo	Rubattino Line
16	Barpeta	Minett	B. D. S. N. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Persia	Jenkin	P. & O. S. N. & Co
4	Himalaya	Cooks	P. & O. S. N. & Co
6	City of Glasgow	Morrison	B. N. & Co
7	Marienbad	Belnarz	A. L. S. N. & C
8	Elgin	Potes	W. & A. G. & Co
16	Koweit	Erwin	Arab Steamer
17	Kahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co

Offside.

Salsette	Vine		P. & O. Co

M.W.D.D.

Nairung	Jellis		T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Atlantica	Kock	
Beekbergen	Mourden	W. & A. G. & Co
Buyo Maru	Kametaka	S. W. & Co
Caledonian	Goubault	M. M. & Co
Clan Robertson	Porterfield	T. M. & Co
Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
Dandolo	Giacopello	V. S. N. & Co
Graesberga	Gooh	T. M. & Co
Imani	Johnson	K. N. & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Kirkee	Caris	W. & A. G. & Co
Kalinga	Robinson	W. & A. G. & Co
Marienfels	Sieghold	W. & A. G. & Co
Narani	Lewis	T. M. & Co
Ocean	Christianson	The Bombay & Co
Purnea	Pigeon	M. M. & Co
Rangoon Maru	Nomura	N. Y. K.
Swazi	Abbey	
Steenbergen	Yonge	W. & A. G. & Co
Suswuchanna	Lewis	& A. G. & Co

EXPORTS.

July 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

SCINDIA (s) 30 bales wool, D. Nagri; 39 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 35 bales wool, E. Mahomed; 101 bales cotton, Poonja Devram; 2,771 cwts. cotton seed cakes, Breul and Co.; 225 cwts. myrabollams, P. Mathooradas and Co.; 41 bales wool, B. Harbhum; 133 bales wool, B. Valabhdas; 27 bales wool, J. Karra; 139 bales wool, The Bombay Co.; 14 bales wool, H. Chogmal; 83 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 25 bales wool and 45 bales goat hair, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 337 cwts. linseed cake, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

SCINDIA (s) 200 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

SCINDIA (s) 6,262 cwts. linseed, 1,999 cwts. teel seed and 300 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 50 bales cotton, G. Verjee.

FOR BARCELONA.

SCINDIA (s) 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

SCINDIA (s) 87 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR LONDON.

PERSIA (s) 200 bales hemp, H. Govindjee; 250 bales hemp, D. M. Doongaji and Co.; 13 bales cotton and woollen carpets, 50 cwts. deer horns, E. Mahomed; 60 cwts. mica, Towner Jones and Co.; 7 cwts. cardamom shells, 80 cwts. turmeric, 5 cwts. cardamoms, M. A. Kayum; 43 bales hemp, M. Lalchand and Co.; 53 bales goat skins, 19 bales sheep skins, 16 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 10 bales cow hides, 22 bales goat skins, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

PERSIA (s) 4 bales woollen carpets, Thos. Cook and Son.

FOR HULL.

LEEDS CITY (s) 6,000 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

HIDALGO (s) 3,300 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

RINALDO (s) 8,620 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

CITY OF GLASGOW (s) 337 cwts. linseed cake, K. Devchand and Co.

CITY OF GLASGOW (s) 3 pots rose oil, M. Jaferbhoy; 3,000 cwts. linseed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

CULNA (s) 1,001 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.

LINDENFELS (s) 100 bales sawri cotton, H. E. Bode and Sons; 100 bales cotton waste, C. Peraj and Co.; 100 bales hemp, H. Govindjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

BRAUNFELS (s) 220 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 36 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 200 cwts. kiri, C. Hummel.

FOR GENOA.

FIRENZE (s) 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VARNA.

MARIENBAD (s) 38 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

MARIENBAD (s) 632 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 440 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.; 1,210 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 55 bales cotton, The National Financing and Commission Corporation; 5,000 cwts. gingelly seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR VENICE.

MARIENBAD (s) 350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 200 bales cotton, The National Financing and Commission Corporation; 100 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.; 92 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, B. S. Lloyd and Co.; 1,500 cwts. castor seed, John Fachiri; 100 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

MARIENBAD (s) 2,000 cwts. gingelly seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 1,304 cwts. gingelly seed, John Fachiri.

FOR SHANGHAI.

HIMALAYA (s) 375 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 530 bales cotton twist, Tata, Sons and Co.; 400 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 400 bales cotton twist, C. Bomanji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

HIMALAYA (s) 100 bales cotton yarn, Tata, Sons and Co.; 583 bales cotton yarn, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 325 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

RANGOON MARU (s) 103 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 600 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, H. Goculdas and Co.; 600 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 200 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 200 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie; 600 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR OSAKA.

RANGOON MARU (s) 100 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

FOR TOKIO.

RANGOON MARU (s) 1 bale sheep skins, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

RANGOON MARU (s) 100 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

FOR MOJI.

RANGOON MARU (s) 400 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

RANGOON MARU (s) 175 bales cotton twist, M. Amersey and Co.

RANGOON MARU (s) 125 bales cotton twist, M. Amersey and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. FIRENZE from Genoa, Agents Maritima Italiana.—50 bales 4 cases cotton yarn, 159 cases cotton goods, 25 cases 7 bales silk yarn, 6 cases silk goods, 4 cases 10 bales woollen goods, 12 cases cotton and silk goods, 5 barrels cement, 425 casks 5,400 crates tiles, packages tiles, 3 cases watches, 4 cases cigarettes, 125 bags dry roots, 1,000 bags 5,495 baskets potatoes, 283 bags almonds, 120 cases resins, 20 bags gum coarse, 8 bundles skins, 6 bags rice, 47 cases vermouth, 94 cases wine, 10 cases brass sheets, 9 cases 1 barrel olive oil, 3 tubs 69 cases 10 barrels provisions, 2,800 bags cummin seed, 2 cases confectionery, 125 cases condensed and sterilized milk, 91 cases paper, 40 cases soap, 172 cases 6 drums 1 cask 28 barrels colour.

S. S. RANGOON MARU.—8 bales 78 cases 66 packages cotton yarn, 90 bales 137 cases cotton goods, 106 cases silk yarn, 1 case silk goods, 3 bundles 36 cases 30 packages silk, 85 cases 3 crates clocks, 3 cases cigars, 50 cases sulphate of copper, 165 cases cassia, 7 bags cubeb, 84 cases refined camphor, 10 cases camphor oil, 7 packages peppermint crystals, 2 packages peppermint oil, 9 cases glass jars, 30 cases glass mirrors, 68 cases glass beads, 60 bags gambier, 152 packages gum benjamin, 1,439 bundles rattans, 202 bags beans, 552 bags sago flour, 6,111 bags 4 bales rice, 85 packagees copper sheets, 26 bags dammar batu, 5 cases 1 package paper, 22 cases soap, 1 case perfume, 1,240 bags betelnuts, 63 packages mace, 335 bags nutmegs, 50 bags long pepper, 451 cases 11 chests tea, 100 bundles sandal wood, 1,435 pieces sleepers, 2,412 pieces planks.

S. S. AFRICANIC from Delagoa Bay, Agents Tudor Morrison and Co.—5,414 tons coal.

S. S. BUYO MARU from Rangoon, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.—798,500 imperial gallons 3,256 cases kerosine oil, 9,369 drums 2,994 tins petrol, 4,459 drums benzine, 507 casks lubricating oil, 50 casks crude earth oil, 99 drums turpentine substitute.

S. S. CLEMATIS from Calcutta, from James Mackentosh and Co.—62,936 bags white rice, 107 baskets cotton, 19 bundles old gunnies.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MONEY MARKETS.

London, July 20th.

Consols 2½ %	75 15/16plus3/16
Exchange on London at Paris	Fcs. 25.17plus½
Rentes 3 %	81¼—¾
Berlin Cheques on London	20.49—½
Bar Silver Spot	24 15/16—⅜
Bar Silver 2 months hence	25—⅛
Closing Tone of silver:—Weak.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 13/16unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3 27/32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89½unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2⅛plus1/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6m/st	3 3/16plus⅛
,, Fine Trade Bill 3 months	2⅝unchgd.
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	3⅝unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans	1⅝unchgd.
,, 7 day market loans	1¼unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	3,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	——
,, ,, to Continent	——
Futures at New York Aug.	12.29plus10
Futures at New York Oct.	12.31plus15
Advanced on Bullish private crop reports and Bull support and short covering.	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.25unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 5/16unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet	
Futures at New Orleans Aug.	12.35plus13
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.49plus20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8⅝unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.87½plus⅜
Silver Commercial Bars	51½—⅝

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 20th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	300
,, Sales of East Indian	300
,, Imports	9,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:. Dull unchanged	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures Quiet.	
Tone of Manchester Market dull and weak.	
Mid. Americans	7.38unchgd.
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.10unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Aug.	12.26plus 7
Oct.	12.25 ,, 9
New York Official noon call Aug.	12.24 ,, 5
Oct.	12.24 ,, 8
New Orleans 10 a.m. Aug.	12.78 ,, 6
Oct.	12.39 ,, 10

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
J.A.	7.14 — 2
A.S.	6.90 — 2
S.O.	6.72 plus 1
O.N.	6.67 ,, 1
N.D.	6.62 ,, 2
D.J.	6.61 ,, 2
J.F.	6.62 ,, 2
F.M.	6.63 ,, 2
M.A.	6.64 ,, 2
A.M.	6.64

Liverpool July, 20th.

Wool sales closed today firmer with a fair demand sold during sale 17,000.

Vicanere first white	highest	13⅜
,, ,, ,,	lowest	12½
,, ordinary white	highest	11d
,, ,, ,,	lowest	9½
Candatar first white	highest	11d
,, ,, ,,	lowest	10½
,, ordinary white	highest	10
,, ,,	lowest	9
Bicanere white	highest	10
,, ,,	lowest	9

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, July 20th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F July-Aug.; London sellers	33½plus⅜
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July-Aug.; London sellers firm	35⅞plus⅜
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. nominal.	
New South Wales June; nominal unchgd.	35½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Dunkirk sellers unchanged	55½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Antwerp sellers quiet but steady unchanged	50½—½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship July.-Aug.; Dunkirk sellers firm	53½plus¼
Linseed Calcutta firm Aug.-Sept.; London sellers Quiet but steady unchanged	52
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-Aug.; Hamburg Done Firm unchanged	48
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug.; Hull sellers steady	£6/6/6plus 1s/6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£61—5/16
Copper Braziers unchanged	£75½
Yellow Metal unchanged	6½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	10/6—6
Arrivals:—"Bassano"	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Oct.-Dec.; quiet unchgd	12/6
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers Oct.-Dec.; quite neglected unchanged	11/9
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Aug.;	9/3—¼
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.;	9/4½—¼d
Opened quiet closed steady.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers July-Aug.-Sept. very quiet unchanged	13/3¾
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value	10/¾—¾
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay & Karachi July-Dec.; value	10/1¼—1½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	11/5¼
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value quiet little or no business unchanged	11/6¾

RUBBER.

Para Rubber July-Aug. Buyer; quiet unchgd.	2/10¼—¼

BOMBAY MARKETS.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Bombay, July 21.

40 bars silver 75,000 London. Eastern.

MONEY

The cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 9½ lakhs up and the Bank rate is unchanged at 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of the market is weak and rates are as under. There is some enquiry for Bank remittance but usance bills are not offering.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s	d.
T.T. ready	1	3 15-16d
D.D. mail	1	3 15—16
T.T. forward, Sept.	1	4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready	1	4
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4 ⅛
,, forward, to Sept.	1	4 7—32
,, 6 m-s ready	1	4 5—16
Francs 3m-s ready		169¼
Marks ,, ,,		138
60 days Hongkong		135
,, Shanghai		179
,, Japan		150½

BULLION

Bar silver in London was ¼ lower at 24 15-16 for ready and 25 for forward. Prices are now 1d. per oz. lower than they were on the 7th instant. The decline has been rapid and a reaction may set in at any moment. The local market opened at 73-4 for ready and the settlement but quickly declined to 72-14 at which price it remained till the close. A moderate business is reported.

We quote—

	Rs.	a.	p
English bar gold	24	1	0
Australian bar gold	24	0	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (sum duty) ready	72	14	0
1st Settlement	72	14	0
2nd Settlement	72	9	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 18th and 19th July 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway	43	50,791
B. B. & C. I. Railway	56	65,726

GOVERNMENT PAPER

The Paper Market presented a firm tone to-day and in spite of heavy sales by one of the well known operators the rates did not sag. The Market opened at Rs. 95-15 improved to Rr. 96 but at the close the quotation stood at Rs. 95-15-6 for the 31st July delivery. The rate for the 31st August settlement stood at Rs. 95-12-6.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 102 (New Issue).

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady to-day and a fair amount of work was recorded during the course of the day.

David stood unchanged at Rs. 496¼ and Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 415.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,070 and standard after touching Rs. 960 closed at Rs. 655 for August.

Finlays were placed at Rs. 282½ New City of Bombay shares moved up to Rs. 1,120.

Centrals improved to Rs. 1,810 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,420.

Bombay Burma trading shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 972½ to Rs. 980.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares declined to Rs. 82½ and Deferred to Rs. 146.

Bank of Bombay shares changed hands at Rs. 1,627½.

Tata Hydro Pref. shares were in demand at Rs. 1,135.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 220.

Port Coming declined to Rs. 862½.

Kemp & Co., shares changed hands at Rs. 157.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co.:—(Liverpool):—"Narrow but steady market. Rather conspicuous clear weather everywhere." (New York):—"Market steady on Wall Street buying and on local shorts covering. Temperatures in 13 stations Okalahoma 100 deg. to 106 deg. Temperatures in 29 stations of Texas 100 deg. to 105 deg." (Crop):—Liverpool cables:—"Our own reports indicate in Northwest and Soutwest Texas and Oklahoma crop prospects are very favourable. These States can easily go to end of week without rain unless the temperature rises. In Central and Southern Texas general rains are needed by 25th instant, otherwise general crop deterioration wil set in. In Central and East Oklahoma crop prospects are splendid

Gruning:—Market quiet, very little doing. The prevailing opinion is that the market will be governed for the present by prevailing crop accounts."

A. Stern and Co.:—(1). "Texas generally and Oklahoma temperature ranging above normal and is injurious. Crop prospects are declining." (2). "Market feels the influences of bears covering their short sales on account of fears of drought doing harm in Texas. We think it probable that rains during the present week will prevent damage. We think well of securing profits should prices advance."

The weather in America over the week end having continued dry, with high temperature reported in Texas and Oklahoma, the American market closed with an advance of 15 to 20 points in new crop. Daily weather reports will govern the market, and an advance or decline may be looked for as news is unfavourable or favourable. Bad trade, and the many bearish factors which overshadow the market, are unlikely to prevent a rise in new crop drought continues, but with general and beneficial rains these would assist a decline. The near future of the market is consequently uncertain depending entirely on the weather.

The tone of the local market on opening was steadier in sympathy with the advance in America. Prices were about Rs. 2 higher than yesterday's close. Good Broach opened at Rs. 286 and during the early part of the day fluctuated between Rs. 286 and Rs. 285. At Colaba the market was easier and there was little business doing. Rates close as under.

For ready cotton the demand continues limited.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Rengais			218	Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengais		230		July
Do.		205		July
M.G. Kandeish		241		Jan. 1915
Do.		214	204	July
H. G. Hinguughat, Wardha		279		Jan 1915
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee		276		,,
M. G. Yeotmahl		269		,,
M. G. Dharmangaum Poolgaum		255		,,
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum		252		,,
Do.		228		July
M. G. Amraoti		256		Jan 1915
M.G. Broach			284	March 1915
Do.		273		July
M.G. Muttia		207	195	July
Saw-ginned Dharwar			266	,,
M.G. Westerns			264	,,
H.G. Westerns			250	,,
M.G. Compta			280	,,
M G. Miraj			285	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	8,000
Future delivery prices:—	
Months.	
J.A.	7.19plus 5
A.S.	6.95 ,, 5
S.O.	6.77 ,, 5
O.N.	6.73 ,, 6
N.D.	6.67 ,, 5
D.J.	6.66 ,, 5
J.F.	6.67 ,, 5
F.M.	6.68 ,, 5
M.A.	6.69 ,, 5

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

WHEAT:—The Market is steady

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	11	0	R.T
White Delhi Sept.	5	10	0	,,
May	5	10	0	,,

LINSEED:—The Market is steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p	
Bold Brown Ready	8	12	0	B. T.
Bold Brown Sept	9	5	6	R. T.
May	9	10	0	,,

RAPESEED:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p	
Brown Cawnpore ready	8	4	0	B. T
Yellow Cawnpore ready	9	2	0	R. T.
Brown Delhi May	8	9	3	,,

TEELSEED:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
Black Kutni	46	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat	58	8	0

GROUNDNUTS—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	51	0	0
Small	50	0	0

MOWRASEED:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	6	12	0	R. T.

POPPYSEED:—The Market is quiet

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	10	15	0	R. T.

CASTORSEED:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras Ready	34	0	0
Forward	6	14	0

C R. T.

COTTONSEED:—The Market is steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
Berar	25	0	0
Guzerat	24	4	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and prineipal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	2,012Bales
Wheat	3,301 Cwts.
Linseed	5 292 ,,
Rape, Rai etc.	1,632 ,,
Gingellyseed	47 ,,
Poppyseed	1,167 ,,
Groundnuts	216 ,,
Castorseed	5,836 ,,
Rice	2,264 ,,
Myrabolams	Nil ,,
Cottonseed	7,741 ,,
Mowraseed	4,410 ,,
Gram	1,673 ,,
Jowar	15,773 ,,
Maize	Nil ,,
Barley	57 ,,

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

July 21.

Antwerp:—9 l.s., 11 s.c., ready; 9-6 l.s., 11-6 s.c., forward.

Dunkirk:—9 l.s., 11 s.c., ready; 9-6 l.s., 11-6 s.c., forward.

Hull:—9 l.s., ready; 9-6 l.s., forward.

Hamburg:—9 l.s., 10 s.c., ready; 12 l.s., 15 s.c. forward.

Genoa:—11-6 l.s., 12-6 s.c., ready; 12 l.s., 13 s.c. forward.

Liverpool and Marseilles:—9 l.s., 10 s.c., ready; 9 l.s., 10 s.c., forward.

Trieste and Venice:—15 l.s., 16 s.c., ready; 14-6 l.s., 15 s.c., forward.

London:—10-6 l.s., forward.

SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO.

PURVEYORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 22, Crawford Market, Bombay. Execute all local and outstation orders for Daily Bazaar, Ice, Fresh Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, Oilmanstores, etc., at reasonable rates. All orders, large or small, promptly attended to. Everything supplied being selected and packed carefully under the personal supervision of the proprietors to ensure their arriving at their destination in perfectly fresh condition. Accounts opened for Regular Supplies on Most Favourable Terms. A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED. 411.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have sent to us their following weekly circular, dated 2nd July:—

GOLD.

About £650,000 was received in the form of bar gold. As a consequence of the large French Government Loan, there was a demand from Paris for any bar gold that was disposable. The shipment to India this week is £82,000.

The following amounts were received by the Bank of England:—

June 25th, £135,000 in bar gold.

June 25th, £199,000 in sovereigns from Argentina.

June 25th, £380,000 in sovereigns from Egypt.

June 26th, £390,000 in bar gold.

June 27th, £87,000 in bar gold.

June 27th, £70,000 in sovereigns for U. S. A.

June 29th, £50,000 in sovereigns for Argentina.

June 29th, £32,000 in bar gold.

June 30th, £9,000 in bar gold.

June 30th, £75,000 in sovereigns for Egypt.

June 30th, £75,000 in sovereigns for Uruguay.

July 1st, £5,000 in sovereigns for Uruguay.

As there was no withdrawal, the influx amounts to the substantial sum of £1,454,000.

A further £200,000 was engaged in New York for shipment to Paris.

SILVER.

The tone of the market betrays a perceptible improvement, although no animation can be said to exist.

Probably buyers are beginning to be conscious that if China abstains from selling, as it has been doing recently, the power of the market to expand in response to any revival in the demand is much restricted—even with rising prices—owing to the absence of speculative stocks, and the reduction in the output consequent on the internal troubles of Mexico.

From private advices, we learn that the monsoon appears to be of fair average character, although an official cable has been received which referred to a certain degree of weakness in the two main currents. The fact, however, has not much direct bearing upon the immediate prospects of the market, for the possible silver requirements of the Indian currency for the present year appear to be well met by the stock of coin in hand, whether the Monsoon continue a favourable course or not.

Supplies for forward delivery were offered with some freedom at the somewhat higher level of prices recorded this week, with the result that on most of the days silver for delivery in two months was quoted no higher than that for cash.

An Indian Currency Return cabled to-day shows an increase in the Note Issue of 276 lakhs, of 245 lakhs in the holding of Silver Rupees, and of 30 lakhs under the denomination of Gold in India.

The stock in Bombay is £672,000 as compared with £720,000 last week. The up-country off-take has fallen from 95 to 80 bars a day.

The holdings in Shanghai by Banks and others consist of £5,925,000 in sycee or currency—a decrease of £25,000—and of £42,500 in bars—the same amount as reported last week.

Statistics for the month of June are appended:—

Highest Price:—26¼ cash, 26 5/16 2 mos

Lowest Price:—25 11/16 cash, 25⅜ 2 mos.

Average Price:—25.947 cash, 26.025 2 mos.

Out of the 25 working days, silver for forward delivery commanded a premium of 1/16d. on 11 days, and of 1/8d. on 10 days. On the remaining 4 days the price for both deliveries was identical.

Shipments of silver to the value of £31,000 have been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

The quotations to-day for cash and 2 mos delivery are respectively 1/8d. above those fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

June 26, 1/8 cash, 26 1/8 2 mos.

June 27, 26 cash, 26 2 mos.

June 29, 26 1/16 cash, 26 1/16 2 mos.

June 30, 26 cash, 26 2 mos.

July 1, 26 1/8 cash, 26 3/16 2 mos.

July 2, 26 1/16 cash, 26 1/8 2 mos.

Average for the week, 26.062 cash, 26.083 2 mos.

Bank Rate, 3 per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std., 77/9.

French Gold Coin p. oz., Nominal.

German Gold Coin p. oz., Nominal.

U .S. A. Gold Coin p. oz., Nominal.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

ROYAL YAKUTI

(ANANG VILAS.)

THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, RAJKOT, KATHIAWAR.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Tenders for Bombay Municipal Loan of Forty-one Lakhs of Rupees received at the Municipal Office till 12-40 p.m.
Condolence meeting re-death of M. Ganga Prasad Varma, Servants of India Society Hall, 6 p.m.
Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.
Salle Francaise: Mr. J. V. Levi's "Causerie sans titre," 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, JULY 23.

Opening Ceremony of Cummro Jaffer Suleman Musafarkhana by Mr. Edwards, Commissioner of Police, Elphinstone Bridge Road, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, JULY 24.

Home mail steamer due.

SATURDAY, JULY 25.

Bombay Medical Union, Monthly Meeting, 7-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-60 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

TYRER—July 2nd, at the Eden Hospital, the wife of S. M. Tyrer, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WRIGHT-RENNIE—At the Tontine Hotel, Greenock, Scotland, on the 26th June, by the Rev. C. Ross Lowden, M.A., assisted by the Rev. D. Campbell, William Wright Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex, to Barbara Hamilton only daughter of Archd, McAusland Rennie Greenock and Bombay.

DEATHS.

DON MOTHA VAZ July 5th, at Tuticorin, Don Gabriel De Cruz Lazar Motha Vaz, Jaditalaiva More, of the Parava Community.

PHILLIPS.—July 4th, at Jhelum, Major Richard Sylvester Phillips, 37th Dogras.

TINDALL.—On Sunday morning, 19th July, at the Sisters' Quarters, J J. Hospital, Grace Tindall, daughter of the late Revd Henry Woods Tindall, Rector of St. Edmunds, Manchester, for 4 years Lady Superintendent of Nursing at the Cama Hospital, after a long and painful illness borne with unfailing courage and patience.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

July 22.

531. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Thursday 23rd Inst.—"A" Coy. Class Firing.
Friday 24th, and Saturday 25th Inst.—"H" Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday 26th Inst.—"G" Coy. Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

532. The following members are winners of Silver Spoons for aggregates at distances 200,300,600 and 700 Yards fired on June 19th July 5th and 19th 1914.
Cr. Sergt. E. Mathews "D" Co. Class A.
Sergt. J. V. Hildreth, "E" Coy. Class B.
Vol. W. M. Smith, "D" Coy. Class C.

533. Transfer.—Sergt. Bugler E. Jolley is transferred to the Reserve from this date.

534. Appointment.—Corpl. T. J. Cox, "A" Coy. is appointed Acting Sergt. Bugler from this date vice Sergt. Bugler E. Jolley.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR. LECIE, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay, Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.:—

March ... "Per Aspera ad Astra" ... Urbach
Three Dances ..... "Nell Gwyn" ..... German
Country Dance (II) ... Pastoral Dance (III) ..... Merrymaker's Dance
Valse ..... "Mimi" ..... Gardener
Selection ..... "The ...Count of Luxembourg" ..... Lehar
Intermezzo ..... "Aisha" ..... Lindsay
Melodies from "The Joy-Ride-... Lady Gilbert
One Step ..... "All aboard for Dixie Land ...Cobb

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATES.

A correspondent writes to us to say that the publication of the names of persons to whom auditors' certificates have been granted has been misunderstood by the public who believe that the list is final while the list published in "The Chronicle" of the 17th instant is only as it stood on the 1st July, 1914."

LATE MR. GANGA PRASAD VARMA.

A meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Hon. Rai Ganga Prasad Varma Bahadur will be held this evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Servants of India Society's Home to give expression to the sense of the loss the progressive party in this country has sustained by his death and to convey their message of sympathy to his compatriots in the United Provinces, which was the scene of his lifelong activity. Mr. D. E. Wacha will preside.

PLAGUE AT BASRA.

In consequence of the receipt of a telegram from the Political Resident, Turkish Arabia, saying that "the Sanitary Department reports three cases at Basra on 8th July, one fatal," I venture to suggest that pilgrim traffic should be prohibited while plague lasts," the Government of India has issued a press note warning pilgrims and other passengers intending to proceed to Basra of the outbreak of plague there. Passports will be refused to pilgrims proceeding to Basra.

CELEBRATED PALMIST IN BOMBAY.

Professor Leon Kendal, famous all over the world as an expert in the delineation of the hand, arrived in Bombay yesterday, and is staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel. Professor Kendal was in Bombay about two years ago, and then proceeded to China and the far East. In Peking he was honoured with a special audience at the Imperial Palace to read the hand of Yuan-Shi-Kai. Professor Kendal is now on his way back to Europe and his stay in Bombay will be short. Those interested in the occult should not fail to consult this celebrated man.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Only a single attack of plague (Umarkhadi) was reported in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Thursday, out of a total mortality of 53 from all causes. There were no cases of either cholera or small-pox reported during the same period. The total mortality on the corresponding day of last year was 86 and on that of 1912, 115. The total number of rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Monday was 1510, fourteen out of which were found to be plague-infected, B Ward contributing 7, of these latter, C Ward 6, and D Ward 1, while the A, E, F and G Wards did not send any.

WOMAN TRESPASSER IN A SHIP.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Gayabhai Rama, a Hindu woman working as a dock labourer was charged by the police with trespass on a ship.

The prosecution story was that Mr. J. C Taylor, fifth engineer of the S. S. Linga, now lying in Victoria Dock, was returning on Monday night from the mess room to his cabin, when he noticed a peculiar noise and through a slit in his cupboard noticed a face. He called the third engineer and when they opened the cabinet the accused was found. She was subsequently handed over to the police.

The accused, who pleaded guilty, said that she was hungry and tried to get something to eat. The complainant, she said held out some bread, and when she went forward he put a rupee in her hand, drew her into the cabin, and locked her up A sepoy, who was sent for by another *Saheb*, subsequently arrested her.

His Worship asked the prosecuting officer if it wasn't unusual to have a woman commit theft on a steamer, and he replied that they had been having frequent complaints His Worship sentenced the accused to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

BREACH OF TRUST.

CLERK SELLS HIS EMPLOYERS' CONTRACTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Sub-Inspector Shirazi charged Assarya Jeevraj with Criminal Breach of Trust as a servant. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, with Mr. K. Nariman appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Saher, barrister-at-alw, with Mr. Chatrapaty, for the defence.

The charge was in respect of contracts of the face value of Rs. 20,000, the property of Ramvilas & Co., cotton merchants, and the prosecution case was that the accused, who was a *mehta* in the firm, had custody of the large contract entered into with representatives of the firm of Palapia Pladi, of Bagalkot. When the contracts fell due in March the documents were missing, and the prosecution charged the accused with having sold them to Palapia for Rs. 200 the difference between the contracted price and the ruling price on the day they fell due meant a profit of Rs 10,000 to the complainant, and owing to the fluctuations in the cotton market it now was Rs. 18,000.

The accused denied the charge, but his Worship held that the case against him had been proved. Mr. Saher begged a chance for his client, who he said was a tool in the hand of others, and had only benefitted to the extent of His 200, but Mr. Kapadia said that the action of the accused meant great inconvenience to the complainants, and asked for a heavy sentence.

His Worship sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED MURDER.

BUTCHER CHARGED AT THANA.

At the Thana Criminal Sessions on Monday, Mahomed Esoof Valad Amin, a young Mahomedan butcher was charged with having murdered Sundri, a girl of about seventeen, the wife of Gunpat Gowthia, of Nandkar, in Bhiwndi Taluka.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Assistant Public Prosecutor, prosecuted, while Mr. M. M Kharbari, of Bombay, defended the accused.

The prosecution alleged that on the 7th May last while Halia, brother of the husband of the murdered girl Sundri, was driving his bullock cart through a field he saw the accused standing under a mango tree suspecting something wrong, Halia dismounted and was going towards the accused when the latter took to his heels and disappeared. Under the mango tree where the accused had stood, Halia saw his sister-inlaw Sundri lying in a Pool of blood with her throat cut. Her *kasota* (the var band of her Saree) was unfastened, her *choli* was torn, and her bangles and necklace broken. He immediately ran to his mother crying "mother, mother, my *vaini* (sister-in-law) is cut up and finished." The mother and son, followed by a crowd of villagers, repaired to the scene and the police were summoned, but the accused had absconded. He was arrested some three weeks after the murder.

The husband, his brother and his mother have been examined.

Dr. Filinto, assistant Surgeon of Kalyan in his deposition stated that death must have instantaneously followed the injuries.

The case is proceeding.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

TO COMMENCE ON SEPTEMBER 25.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 21.

The Simla Durand Football Tournament commences on September 25, entries closing on September. The following teams have so far entered:—Black Watch, Lancashire Fusiliers, 8th Hussars, Durham's Light Infantry and 4th Rifle Brigade.

TRADE OF BOMBAY.

DECLINE IN AGGREGATE VALUE.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES.

EXPANSION IN FOREIGN AND COASTING TRADE.

The following is extracted from the Report on the Sea-borne Trade and Customs Administration of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, for 1913-14, issued yesterday:—

The aggregate value of the total trade of the Presidency, excluding Sind, was Rs. 216 crores, showing a decline of Rs. 3 3/4 crores as compared with the total trade of the preceding year. This decline is explained by a fall in Government transactions which decreased from Rs. 11.45 crores to Rs. 7 crores, owing to smaller imports of silver for coinage and to the cessation of shipments of sovereigns of which the value in the previous year was Rs. 3 1/2 crores. In the private trade the small increase of Rs. 66 lakhs is due to an advance in the value of the coasting trade, while the foreign trade shows a decline of Rs. 9.81 lakhs. The great activity witnessed during the last few years in the world's trade has recently showed signs of waning. In the United Kingdom the year 1913 was one of dear rates of money which checked the expansion of trade. The Balkan War caused industrial depression in other countries in Europe. In India the serious bank failures in Bombay and the Punjab for a period materially disorganized trade. In other respects, however, the conditions in the Bombay Presidency were satisfactory. The textile industry is prosperous, and foreign trade in merchandise has steadily expanded.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The noteworthy features of the foreign trade (private) excluding treasure, are an advance of Rs. 5 3/4 crores in the imports of merchandise and a remarkable increase amounting to Rs. 10.3 crores in the exports of Indian produce. Improvement in the economic condition of the country is manifested in the steady expansion which has been a feature of the import branch of the foreign trade since 1909-1910. The expansion is distributed among all the more important commodities and is most marked in imports of railway plant and rolling-stock, machinery and millwork, copper, iron and steel and coloured piece-goods. The activity in exports of Indian produce is in marked contrast with the contraction noticed last year. The movements in the exports of Indian produce depend entirely upon the crops of the preceding year. The exports of the year under review far exceeded those of the preceding year notwithstanding a serious drop of Rs. 4.12 crores in shipments of opium. The improvement in exports of Indian produce is chiefly due to larger shipments of raw cotton, seeds and wheat.

TREASURE.

The movements of treasure show a considerable decline of over Rs. 16 crores or 30 per cent. on the figures of the previous year. For the first time since the Boer War the world's output of gold has fallen owing to reduced production in the Transvaal. Imports of gold on private account fell by Rs. 13 crores. This decline is attributable to smaller imports of sovereigns from Egypt and Australia. In the preceding year a favourable rate of exchange had attracted large imports of sovereigns. In the year under review money was greatly in demand in Australia and consequently only a small quantity of sovereigns was shipped from that country, while shipments from Egypt were partially diverted to London. Imports of gold bullion were in excess of the previous year by Rs. 1 crore. Exports of gold bullion consisting mainly of the produce of the Indian mines were practically the same as in the previous year, while there was an increase of Rs. 12.83 lakhs in the value of sovereigns exported to Bahrein Islands. There were no imports or exports of gold on Government account.

Imports and exports together of silver on private account fell by Rs. 3.33 crores to Rs. 7 3/4 crores owing to restricted demands for British dollars in China. Imports of silver on Government account also decreased by Rs. 3 crores owing to smaller currency requirements.

Prices of silver steadily recovered from the 25th of March 1913, on which date they had fallen to 26 1/16d., and reached 28 3/16d. in May. But the heavy stock in London tended to lower the quotations in June. During the three months—August to October—large purchases were made by the Government of India. From the 22nd September, when the prices were fixed at 28 11/16d., the tendency was downwards until the latter portion of October when quotations dropped below 28d. On December 1st, after the collapse of the Indian Specie Bank, the price of silver for cash delivery was fixed at 25 15/16d., the lowest quotation of the year. At this time the unrealized stock of the Indian Specie Bank was acquired by a powerful syndicate and subsequently disposed of without causing any perceptible disturbance in the market.

THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

Practically all the foreign trade of the Presidency proper is absorbed by the chief port—Bombay. With the contraction in the imports of treasure, which had helped to place the value of the total foreign trade of Bombay above that of Calcutta during the preceding two years, the foreign trade of Bombay has fallen below that of Calcutta. The imports of merchandise into Bombay have expanded by 10 per cent., into Calcutta by 15 per cent. and into Karachi by nearly 8 per cent. The increase of Rs. 9.40 crores recorded at Calcutta is attributable chiefly to larger importations of the articles which have contributed to the advance in the import trade of Bombay. In Karachi the increase of Rs. 1.16 crores in chiefly due to larger importations of *cotton coloured piece-goods and sugar*. In regard to exports of Indian produce Bombay shows an advance of 17 per cent. and Calcutta of only 2 per cent., while Karachi records a decline of 18 per cent. In spite of a drop of Rs. 4 crores in the exports of *grain, pulse and flour* and of Rs. 3.68 crores in those of *opium*, larger shipments of *jute* and *jute manufactures*, which together account for an increase of Rs. 8 3/4 crores, and of tea have contributed towards an expansion of nearly Rs. 2 1/4 crores in the exports of Indian produce from Calcutta, while the contraction in shipments of *wheat* and *barley* account for a decline of Rs. 5.66 crores in the exports from Karachi.

The coasting trade of the port of Bombay has expanded by Rs. 28 3/4 lakhs to Rs. 33.69 crores, due to larger importations of Indian produce, the exports showing decreases in all branches.

The increased activity in nearly all branches of the trade of the port is manifested in the financial results of the administration of the Port Trust, the surplus receipts realized during the year under review being about Rs. 16 lakhs. The most noteworthy event in the history of the port during the year was the opening of the new Alexandra Dock on the 21st of March 1914.

While the aggregate value of the trade of the port of Bombay decreased by 2 per cent. the tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared the port increased by 5 per cent. Freights have not been maintained at the very high level of the preceding year and rates have fallen considerably in sympathy with those prevailing in Europe.

The highest and lowest rates of freights for ore to the United Kingdom and the Continent in 1913 were 24/ and 14/ respectively.

PRICES.

The upward movement of wholesale prices at home was checked during the year 1913, and in most cases prices were lower at the close of 1913 than at the corresponding period of 1912. An exception to the general fall is seen in the case of the textile group in which, however, there was a reaction towards the close of the year.

These figures indicate that both in imports and exports there has been a quantitative increase amounting to about 9 per cent. in the case of the former and 19 per cent. in that of the latter, while the prices of imported merchandise have been slightly higher and those of exports slightly lower. The value shown against class I under imports has been seriously affected by a further decline in the price of *sugar*. Imports of *sugar* were valued at Rs. 3.83 crores. If calculated at the prices prevailing in the previous year their value would have been Rs. 4.50 crores or Rs. 67 lakhs in excess. In class II higher prices have adversely affected the imports of *coal, teak wood and raw silk*. In class III the advance in the prices of *yarns* and *textile fabrics, copper, iron and steel*, and *railway plant* account for an increase of nearly 2 per cent. in the value. In the export trade the increase in quantity has been adversely affected by a fall in prices especially in the case of *seeds*, while higher prices of *manganese ore* and *textile meterials* explain an increase of 1.5 per cent. in value. As regards *opium* the advance in value which were artificially inflated has obscured a quantitative decline of 76 per cent.

THE WEATHER,

TWO RAINY DAYS.

There was a moderately heavy fall of rain during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning and at Colaba .80 of an inch was registered, bringing the total this year to 24.48, which is 13.50 less than the average. Last year on the same date the total registered was 54.80.

It is interesting to note the difference in the fall at the various stations in Bombay on Monday. At the Observatory at Colaba—which is the record taken for purposes of comparison with previous years—the fall was .80; at St. George's Hospital it was one inch; at the Esplanade .89; at Byculla 1.48; at Cumballa Hill 1.5; and at Dharavi 1.38.

Yesterday was another rainy day, and a very heavy shower commenced at about 5 o'clock, which seriously interfered with evening engagements.

WEATHER REPORTS.

S. S. Dandolo:—The V. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dandolo, which arrived in harbour on Monday from Venice, during her voyage experienced strong monsoon wind and heavy sea.

S. S. Clematis:—The steamer Clematis, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab, during her voyage experienced strong monsoon wind and heavy sea.

S. S. Buyo Maru:—The steamer Buyo Maru, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, during her voyage experinced strong wind and high sea.

MEMON PRAKASH DEFAMATION CASE.

CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, on Tuesday, Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad and mentioned the case in which Dr. Abdul Satar Ayub Gaya charged Mr. Mahomed Ahmed, Editor of the "Memon Prakash," a Gujrati monthly, with defamation. He said the accused had given a written apology to the complainant unconditionally withdrawing all the accusations he had made against him in the articles complained of. The accused had also paid Rs. 150 in charity. Mr. Kapadia further mentioned that the other case between the same parties had also been withdrawn. The Magistrate made a note that the cases had been withdrawn and compounded, and the accused was discharged. Mr. Azad, barrister-at-law, appeared for the accused.

NOTES FROM POONA.

RAINS AND FLOODS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 21.

The weather to-day remains typically monsoonish and the question is being asked by expert agriculturists whether we have not had too much of a good thing. In a single week. 13 inches and 78 cents have been registered so far. The Poona average is 26 inches and if we get along at this pace during the next two months of the monsoon Dr. Harold Mann and his agricultural aposties will be armed with material for an interesting treatise on the agricultural outlook. The prospects of a good harvest due to a heavy rainfall, are decidedly encourageing though we shall have to wait for an official pronouncement from Sir Richard Lamb at the Legislative Council meeting on the 27th instant. The heavy rain of the past few days has caused the Sungum river to overflow its banks. From 7 o'clock yesterday evening to 3 a.m. this morning the river obliterated Holkar's Bridge at Kirkee and swamped the lowlands between Kirkee and Poona waist deep. The record at the Bund end was one foot below the highest flood level when the water turned the lower parts of the Bund Gardens into a lakelet. Curiosity or love for the beautiful prompted crowds to journey to Holkar's Bridge this morning but they had to turn back soon after getting there as the Bridge was impassable. The Boat Club is still in imminent danger of being water-logged and if the stream continues to rise vehicular traffic with Kirkee will be impossible. The roar of the water-fall at the Bund may be heard a mile away.

VISITS TO SARDARS.

His Excellency the Governor visited His Highness the Chief of Bhor Sardar Purandhare Dadasaheb and Sardar Ramrao Vinchurkar to-day. The two latter Sardars have on ancestary which probably dates back to Halpa and Shalum.

Lady Willington will attend her Highness the Begum of Jangira's party at the Ladies' Club to-morrow.

The fortnightly Cinderalla dances are a source of social inspiration and last night we encounterd very many new faces, both fair and brave. This indicated a steady influx of visitors which Poona badly needed.

BALL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

To-night Lord and Lady Willingdon are entertaining about fifty guests at dinner and after dinner there will be a dance in the beautiful ballroom which Lady Willingdon has personally renovated.

SCIENCE TEACHING IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

In December, 1912, Government sanctioned a revised science curriculum for secondary schools, and directed that it should come into effect in November, 1914. Its introduction into Government high schools involves the preparation of text-books, the purchase of apparatus, the provision of laboratories and the training of teachers. The steps taken towards supplying these needs are detailed below.

The text-books are being prepared by Mr. P. Wren of the Indian Educational Service, who has himself taught school science and has had previous experience in the writing of school books. His drafts are submitted to a number of experts before receiving final sanction. In all, seven readers will be required, one for each standard, together with a teacher's hand-book for each. Several of the text-books have already been published, and the remainder are in active preparation. In addition to this the Inspector of Science Teaching is preparing some special exercise books in which the pupils will record their observations and experiments, and which will be sent to him periodically for inspection.

Model indents for the apparatus necessary for physics and chemisty have been prepared and circulated, and in most cases the apparatus has already been ordered. Government have allotted a sum of Rs. 66,760 to defray the cost.

The present science rooms in the high schools are for the most part unsuited for the teaching required by the new course, as they are not designed for individual work on the part of the pupils. Hence the Inspector of Science Teaching has designed a type of school laboratory, and plans and estimates are in course of preparation. It is hoped that work will be begun in many cases during the current year. In the meantime temporary arrangements are being made for improving the present rooms sufficiently to enable the course to be taught, and for this purpose Government have sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 11,054.

Every Government high school already possesses a special teacher for science. When the new course is fully developed, certain schools will probably require to have the staff strengthened, either because of the number of boys working at mechanics, physics and chemistry in the upper standards, or because of the class teachers of the lower standards not proving competent to undertake the simple nature study prescribed. The strengthening of the staff will be considered in due course. Even the present science teachers are perhaps not fully qualified to teach the new course, because they themselves though graduates, have had comparatively little experience of practical laboratory work. The Inspector of Science Teaching therefore intends to hold a training class for science teachers between November, 1914, and March, 1915. Each class will meet for a full fortnight and be put through selected experiments, the discipline of laboratory routine being explained at the same time. It is believed that by this method an efficient body of science teachers for schools will be obtained.

NAVJOT DEFAMATION CASE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 21.

The defamation case of S. Cowasjee v. Murzban, proprietor of the "Jame-Jamshed," has been adjourned again to July 31st.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

BANGALORE SECOND DAY.

ROSCOMAIN AGAIN.

(Specially Written for the Chronicle.)

BANGALORE, July 21.

It threatened rain on Saturday and a boisterous wind blew, but we got through five of the six races before it poured, to ease up during the actual race. Racing was good, no long distance events, and there were some more upsets to help the books. Bombay riders had a great time, Kaikhosroo winning three races, Purtoosingh two and the odd one to Southall.

Of only four, the rank outsider won the Arab race, Minerva favourite but inclined to lengthen all the way. It was no sort of a race really, Kaikhosroo taking Essad Pasha to the front and winning nicely in hand from the grey, who cannot be what he was when Mr. Oomer's property.

In the half mile Maiden C. B. there were also only four and Appaline sold at "odds on." It was a nearer thing than it should have been as she was left by fully six lengths and must be a really smart filly to have made up her ground, the way she did and win from Mercury, who was fighting it out with Kohinoor just ahead of Bubbles.

Feeble as the handicapping was in that, it was worse in the pony race as Naini, who won so very easily in Mysore, was thrown in. Lady Sim's win found her backers and late money came for Molly D. and Winnie R. The last named dashed away and beat herself as well as Lady Sim, with the result that Naini went on to win with a good deal in hand, though Molly D. put in a very strong late ran to pip Premoa for second place, and looks like coming on well now.

The same stable thought they had another good thing in Roccoco and backed him to half money with Tiercel, Little Speed and Lord Roberts next. Those he met the last time the favourite beat right enough and thus proved that he was then not ridden out. It was Little Speed who upset the card. Purtoosingh taking him to the front with his light weight and having plenty in hand when any danger threatened.

It took a long time to get the eight C. B.'s lined up, as usual, Seeta the worst and getting hopelessly left. Ismalia was always a warm favourite, but good money came for D. S. O., R. G. and Coeur de Lion. First Chemise set the pace, then R. G. went out, as in Mysore, followed by D. S. O., Coeur-de-Lion and Crowbar, and so they finished with the last two changing places. Ismalia was only "thereabouts," which proves R. G. did not fluke it in Mysore.

The Horse Scurry over the same distance as last time was last, and public opinion pointed to the same as I wrote about Ros Comain's win on Thursday. He went to "odds on," but there was always support for Airman and Chobham. Proof enough that he could have won more easily on the occasion of the objection was forthcoming in the race, when Ros Comain came inside Eustace and Airman at the turn and held Chobham, who was on the rails, quite safe. Thus at 4 lbs. difference with Airman, he won much more easily according to distance. This may go in his favour in the protest which has gone to Calcutta against the Stewards' decision here with regard to the objection.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

GAMES ABANDONED.

The heavy rain which continued from five to seven yesterday evening necessitated the abandoning of both League games. In the first division eight men of the Sherwoods and nine of the Bombay Gymkhana attempted to play it out. But after three-quarters of an hour of water-polo, for the ground was like a paddy-field, the rain came down in torrents and Cpl. McGarry whisteled the teams off the field. The Sherwood Foresters scored once.

MYSORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

FINAL WON BY 7TH HUSSARS.

BANGALORE, July 21.

The 7th Hussars this afternoon won the final of the polo tournament from the 26th Light Cavalry by 3 goals to 2 after an exceedingly close contest. Extra time was first played five minutes each way with widened goal posts and then an extra seven minutes during which the Hussars hit their third goal.

The Yuvaraj of Mysore was "At Home" and the ground was lined by at least 10,000 enthusiastic spectators.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

SIR ALFRED HOPKINSON'S REPORT RECEIVED.

Sir Alfred Hopkinson's Report on the Bombay University, and his suggestions for the improvement of that institution, was received by the mail on Sunday. The Report, a bulky volume, is marked confidential, and will not be made public at present. Copies of it will shortly be sent to the members of the Senate.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 20th July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLE.	PAGE.
Persia's Prospects	6
The King and the Crisis	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
LONDON LETTER	8
FOREIGN CABLE.	
The King's Coup D'etat	7
Austro-Servian Relations	7
Komagata Maru	7
Mexican Situation	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS.	
Notes from Poona	5
The Dacca Outrage	7
Other Telegrams ... 5, 7, 8 & 9	
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Trade of Bombay	5
Coronation of the Shah	8
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
CORRESPONDENCE.	
The Haj Pilgrimage	9
Jaffer Joosub Trial	7
LEGAL NEWS ... 5 & 9	
GENERAL NEWS.	
Consulting-Room Mystery	10
SPORTING NEWS	5
THE WEATHER	3
SHIPPING	4
COMMERCIAL	4
ILLUSTRATIONS	11

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Wednesday July 22, 1914

THE KING AND THE CRISIS.

The step taken by the King in summoning a conference of party leaders, to be held at Buckingham Palace, to discuss the outstanding issues of the Home Rule controversy seems an eminently reasonable, and from a constitutional point of view, correct action. It is not known, of course, whether his Majesty has acted on his own initiative, or on the advice of the Prime Minister, but even if the former had been the case, it is clear that the conference could not have been called without the assent of the Ministers of the Crown, and it seems to us that the alarm expressed in some quarters at what is described in exaggerated terms as "the King's coup d'etat" is not founded on any clear ground. There is no question of any attempt to defeat the Parliament Act, and there is no greater danger in this conference than the private and unofficial discussions that have been in progress during the past few days.

For weeks, even months past, everybody has been discussing the possible terms on which the scheme of Home Rule which would automatically come into law under the Parliament Act, could be modified so as to meet the case of Ulster with the least possible hurt to the general principle of Home Rule for Ireland. It has been practically agreed that some attempt should be made to satisfy Ulster sentiment, by allowing Ulster, either for a fixed or indefinite period, to contract out of the Act. And matters have gone so far that the Government, with the assent of the Liberal party, and without the disapproval of the Nationalists, has introduced an Amending Bill containing tentative proposals to that end. Finally, terms have been submitted and discussed in a series of negotiations between the leaders on either side. During all this time nothing has been said about an attempt to defeat the Parliament Act. Why, because the King, either as a last resort, or to bring to a final conclusion the negotiations that have been in progress, has put the matter on a definite footing by summoning a conference of party leaders, this step should be at once described as creating a grave constitutional crisis, and an attempt to defeat the will of the Commons, we are at a loss to understand. The distance between an informal discussion behind the Speaker's chair, and a formal conference at Buckingham Palace under the chairmanship of the Speaker, may be a long one, but the difference after all is only a matter of form. There can be no offence against the Constitution in what is now being done, and to compare his Majesty's timely and helpful action to the attempts of William IV to set up a cabinet of his own in opposition to Parliament are ludicrous. As for the assertion that his Majesty proposes to withhold his assent to the Home Rule Bill unless the Amending Bill is appended to it, on the ground that the introduction of the latter alone vitiates the working of the Parliament Act, it seems to us deplorable that a responsible Liberal journal should give credence and publication to such rumours. The suggestion sounds as if it emanated from the irresponsible gossip of a Tory club. The two Bills legally and constitutionally are separate and independent, and, if the wildest political gossip-monger could accept the suggestion that the introduction of the Amending Bill could in any way affect the principle of the Parliament Act, it is certainly not to be supposed that such a fantastic theory could be entertained by a level-headed monarch like George V, with the ablest impartial advisers at his disposal; much less that his Majesty would entertain the idea of pursuing the amazing unconstitutional course of refusing to give his assent to a bill, against the advice of his responsible Ministers. Is it likely moreover, were any such sort of procedure by his Majesty on foot or in contemplation, that Mr. Asquith would remain at the King's side and assent to go to a conference over which this sword of Damocles was hanging? It is a pity that the "Daily News" has profited so little by its experience in the publication of wild rumours of this kind at the time of the military crisis in Ireland, when all its stories of the mutinous conduct of certain officers of the Army having the support of the Court turned out to be based on no sort of foundation whatever.

The matter is, as we have said, merely one of form. There is good precedent for the action of the Sovereign in a time of grave political crisis, in endeavouring to bring about a conference between party leaders, with a view to avoid a conflict which threatens danger to the country. Students of recent political history in England will call to mind at once the crisis which arose in 1884, when an absolute deadlock arose between the Lords and Commons over the Liberal Franchise Bill. It was the strenuous efforts of the Queen in those days which brought about the conferences between Mr. Gladstone on the one side and Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote on the other,—conferences which resulted in a compromise on a matter which seemed at one time, and for a very long time, incapable of solution. More than this, Queen Victoria went further than the mere suggestion that the leaders should meet, and her active efforts to bring about the meeting. She suggested terms. "Sir Henry Ponsonby," says Morley in his 'Life of Gladstone,' "of course at the Queen's instigation, was indefatigable and infinitely ingenious in inventing devices of possible compromise between the Lords and Commons, or between Lords and ministers, such as might secure the creation of new electoral areas before the extended franchise should become operative." At the same time her Majesty was communicating to the Opposition leaders her ideas as to the points on which she thought the Tory party might make advances or give way. She kept up an active correspondence with the Prime Minister all the time, of a kind that we suppose, nowadays, would send the "Daily News" into a blue fit. Mr. Gladstone, however, expressed his gratitude for these "well-timed efforts to bring about an accommodation," and, when the conferences with the Tory leaders had reached a satisfactory climax, he wrote to her Majesty that "his first duty was to tender his grateful thanks to your Majesty for the wise, gracious and steady influence on your Majesty's part, which has so powerfully contributed to bring about this accommodation and avoid a serious crisis of affairs." King George has gone further than Queen Victoria, by summoning officially a formal conference, instead of bringing about a private meeting. But there is nothing to show that he has taken a single unconstitutional step, and we do not know yet that his Majesty has even gone so far in the matter of intervention, as did the great Queen who always so worthily upheld the Constitution, with the assent and gratitude of the great Liberal Prime Minister who would have strongly resented any impingement by the monarch on Constitutional procedure. The outlook in the present crisis is not cheering, but, if his Majesty, by his action, has contributed in any way to bring about a possible solution of the grave crisis that confronts the country, he will have followed worthily in the footsteps, of his revered grandmother. After all it will be the assent of Parliament and the country to what may be done that will matter; and it will be time to talk of attempting to defeat the Parliament Act, when, and if, an attempt is made to solve the crisis in a manner opposed to the will of Parliament. That, of course, is not likely to happen.

PERSIA'S PROSPECTS.

Yesterday, amidst scenes of great pomp, the young Persian ruler, Sultan Ahmed, was crowned Shah-in-Shah and mounted the ancient throne of his ancestors. His heritage is indeed an illustrious one, but the situation he has to face, now that the reins of government have been handed over to him, is by no means of a cheerful character. The legacy of trouble bequeathed to him need not, however, be considered overwhelming, for the prospect of the consolidation of Persian independence, with the assistance of Great Britain is by no means hopeless. The present position in Persia has recently come into much prominence and fears have been widely expressed that the integrity of Persia, which both Great Britain and Russia have pledged themselves to maintain, is menaced by the conditions of the Russian military occupation in the North and the change in policy consequent on the British Admiralty's oil contract in the South. So far as Great Britain is concerned, however, it is clear that the oil concession and the greater industrial and railway activity projected in the South ought not to constitute any modification of the pacific and sympathetic nature of British policy towards Persia. The action of the British Government has not only the support of the Persian Government, but is calculated to benefit the country and the people not only by adding to their possibilities and resources, but also by making it difficult for Persia herself to persist in a policy of prolonged repose. For nothing is more certain than that the apparent decay of the Persian people can only be arrested by their entering into, and participating in, a policy of industrial and political activity. So far constitutional government in Persia cannot be held to have been a success, the Mejlis speedily coming to grief owing to the want of a definite programme and owing to the divergence and rancour of personal interests. This failure of the National Assembly does not, however, mean that constitutional government is not suited to Persia. In all transitional periods of political history it has been seen that it takes time to settle down to a new order of things, and to overcome the difficulties engendered by the old regime. We must not lose sight of the fact that the Persian Constitution was not created with a view to the needs of the country, but at the time, solely as a means of defence against autocratic power. It is, therefore, the basis of the regime itself that has hampered constitutional action during the time the Regent has held the reins of government. The Nasr-ul-Mulk has endeavoured to the best of his ability to steer the ship of State through the shoals which surround her. He is reported to be cultured, capable, experienced and honest. He knows the needs of the country and the programme to be elaborated, but he likewise knew that the law of the Constitution over which he assumed guardianship was a weapon forged solely to annihilate the autocratic power of the Shah and one, therefore, that by disarming him likewise, left him defenceless against intrigue and incapacity.

We have frequently drawn attention to the threatening manifestations of Russian policy in Northern Persia and her evident resolve to utilise Persia's difficulties to the utmost for her own permanent advantage. Russia's policy is more political than commercial, and, although she has succeeded in restoring order in the North, she has also succeeded in converting Azardaijan into practically a Russian province. But, as long as Persia is unable to maintain a sufficient force to keep order within her dominions, she has to thank herself for this humiliating condition of things. Her first duty, therefore, is while husbanding her resources, to strengthen her forces in the North so as to be independent of Russia's assistance. In this connection, we think, a revision of the Anglo-Russian Convention is called for. That some such action is contemplated by both the Russian and British Governments seems to be indicated by the discussion of the Anglo-Persian oil contract in Parliament. The comments of the Russian papers, of course, show that Russian opinion generally is inimical to our commercial interests in the South, but even the Russians cannot dispute the patent fact that the whole trend of British policy has been clearly towards commercial expansion and not conquest, which constitutes a marked contrast to Russia's policy in Central Asia. We do not deny the political character or consequences of the oil concession, nor that the concession places us at a greater advantage with the Persian Government as regards the Gulf. It may be granted that now and henceforth the Persial Gulf is *mare clausum*, so far as the acquisition of territorial rights by other powers is concerned. But this is a logical outcome of British policy and is necessary, not only for the preservation of British interests, but those of Persia herself.

Apart from the political problem, the most acute question at present is the one of finance, which the Government of the new Shah will have to solve. The Persian Government's position has been made still more difficult by the fact that the tottering condition of the country can only be propped up by foreign financial assistance. It is this assistance, from Russia and Great Britain principally, that has contributed to her present political disadvantages. It is too late now to question whether Persia has not paid an exorbitant price for the loans she has hitherto raised. It shows that by means of foreign loans she has been necessarily forced into the vortex of international politics where she must remain till she is in a position to extricate herself. Politics and finance have thus been inextricably interwoven, and the unravelling of the tangle requires a strong and deft statesmanship. So far Persia has little reason to regard the Mejlis as the champion of her interests. But it is difficult to see from what other quarter salvation can come, owing to the unsatisfactory material supplied by a corrupt governing class. When a new Parliament comes into being after the Coronation, it will be its first duty to prove that the adoption of an electoral system has not been merely in the nature of a concession to a principle. On the practical assistance of Great Britain, however, Persia may rest assured, and at this stage in her history every contribution to law and order and material prosperity, from whatever quarter it may come, is to be welcomed.

Notes of the Day.

Peace or War?

The Tsar's allusion to the "peace assured by the plenitude of their (French and Russian) forces" at the banquet at Peterhof to President Poincare has something of a note of warning to Europe. There is no doubt that the "plenitude" of the armed forces of the two nations has caused a good deal of apprehension recently in Germany and Austria-Hungary. Some of the papers received by the last English mail declare that even the forthcoming autumn manœuvres have excited in German military circles an unusual degree of anxiety. Hitherto Russian mobilisation has been a slow process, but the war with Japan has not been without its lessons, and as a consequence of Russia's recent activities in the direction of military organisation, it is now a matter of common belief in Europe that to-day a great Russian Army could be collected at one point and thrown upon either Germany or Austria-Hungary in less than half the time that formerly it would have taken. The manoeuvres, it is declared, are designed to test the actual time it will take to carry out a complete mobilisation. The German Crown Prince's remark to a bank director reported by Reuter to-day, that "Germany must keep her powder dry" need not, of course, be taken too seriously, but it is certainly an indication of the dangers of the present situation in Europe. It is not impossible, however, that the Austro-Servian negotiations may precipitate a conflict with Russia. Such a conflict, it will be remembered, was averted at the time of the annexation of Bosnia by the prompt and decisive intervention of the German Emperor, but many observers of international affairs believe it only to have been postponed. It is to the possibility of this conflict, which hangs as a vague menace over Europe, that France owes its Three Years' Service Law.

"Manners in India."

"Manners in India" forms the title of an article in the "Fortnightly Review" for July by Mr. William Archer, the well-known dramatic critic. Mr. Archer who cannot be suspected of bias, records only two instances of bad manners on the part of Englishmen towards their Indian servants that came to his personal notice, but he heard "on unquestionable authority of several cases in which low-class unofficial Europeans or (unfortunately) young subalterns fresh from England, had treated even high-caste Indians with monstrous bumptiousness, scarcely stopping short of violence." Mr. Archer deplores the "senseless swagger" of Anglo Indians towards "natives" which, in his opinion, is "directly due to the idea that we have some sort of providential mandate to rule India for ever and a day, and that our right is founded, not on administrative capacity, but on an inborn genius for despotism in which every white-skinned shop-boy has his share." He thinks if those who set the tone of Anglo-Indian thought and society took a saner view of their position and responsibilities, "racial snobbery" would soon die out. By this he means that both Englishmen and Indians must understand that the two races are "not handcuffed together for all eternity", but only associated for a particular purpose.

Captain Petavel's Scheme.

We referred recently to the fact that an association was being formed in Bombay to help the propaganda and promote the study of the plan of self-supporting education, which is now interesting so many leading public men, educationalists and economists both in England and India. Captain Petavel, the advocate of this reform, after visiting Bombay, was invited to address the Millowners' Association at Ahmedabad. At this meeting Sir Chinubhai Madholal Bart., C.I.E., presided over a small but distinguished and attentive gathering which was favourably impressed with the possibilities opened up by the system, which promises to give just the kind of training required. It was agreed that the matter ought to be carefully studied and it was decided to form a local branch association of which Sir Chinubhai consented to be the president.

Baroda Interested.

Our readers will remember that Captain Petavel advocates practical steps being taken actually to lead the way towards the establishment of self-supporting education. He suggests the establishment of self-supporting "educational colonies" for older boys, on the principle of the French and Swiss school farms. For younger children he advocates as a first step making those in poor districts spend part of their school hours working on land attached to the schools, producing food for themselves. By intelligent arrangement, he argues, the work could be made very instructive, the purely mechanical parts of it combined with instruction, so that the children, being well fed and having longer hours of this varied work, would very likely get as much mental training as they do by the ordinary system whilst being physically developed and learning good methods of work. Baroda, where there is compulsory education, is evidently the field for such experiments as this, and we understand that Captain Petavel was granted an opportunity there to lay his plans before the Dewan, Amatya and Minister of Education. As a result of the cost of a "colony," which will be submitted to the Gaekwar. Captain Petavel is proceeding with the Director of State Experimental Farm at Mehsana to inspect a place which seems suitable for the purpose. He will next proceed to Gwalior to confer with the education authorities there.

"THE KING'S COUP D'ETAT."

THE COMMONS' PREROGATIVES.

MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

LORD CREWE'S DEEENCE OF PRO CeDURF.

NATIONALISTS RESOLUTE.

PESSIMISTIC OUT-LOOK.

When Mr. Asquith announced on Monday in the House of Commons that in view of the grave political situation the King had considered it right to summon representatives of the political parties to a conference to be presided over by the Speaker, to discuss the outstanding issues, all parties were taken by surprise and everything is reported to be in hopeless confusion.

The Labour party have protested against the Conference as an interference on the part of the Crown, while the Nationalists have resolved not to submit to any concessions beyond those contained in the Amending Bill.

Even the Ministerialists and the Unionists are suspicious as to the possible outcome, and the unofficial Liberals are going to support the Nationalistst.

In the House of Lords, Lord Courtney raised the question of the authority of Parliament as affected by the Conference, but Lord Crewe affirmed that there was no abrogation of ministerial responsibility nor a departure from constitutional practice.

A Ministerialist organ considers that the Royal coup d'etat constitutes the gravest crisis since the days of William IV. and the general feeling is that the Conference is unlikely to be successful.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.

All parties have been taken by surprise at the latest developments and everything is in hopeless confusion. The Ministerialists and the Unionists are suspicious as to the possible outcome but it is believed in many quarters that the conference would never have been summoned unless a practical agreement was assured.

A prolonged meeting of the Nationalist party was held this afternoon and the instructions to be given to Mr. Redmond were discussed.

STRONG PROTEST BY LABOUR PARTY.

The Labour party held a meeting in the House of Commons and passed a unanimous resolution protesting against the conference as an interference on the part of the Crown, calculated to defeat the Parliament Act. The resolution also expressed regret at the inclusion in the conference of two men who were practically rebels as indicating that henceforth organisation of force will be officially considered as most effective in industrial and political disputes.

In the House of Lords, Baron Courtney raised the question of the authority of Parliament as affected by the conference.

LORD CREWE'S DEFENCE OF PROCEDURE.

The Marquis of Crewe affirmed that there was no abrogation of Ministerial responsibility or a departure from constitutional practice. There could not be any intention to supersede the authority of Parliament and no such result would occur.

LONDON, July 21.

The King has returned to London.

The Unionist headquarters in Ulster anticipate that this new effort at a conference will fail.

A meeting of unofficial Liberal M. P.'s has been summoned for to-day to consider the position.

PESSIMISM IN COMMONS

A CHILLING RECEPTION.

LONDON, July 21.

The papers display no enthusiasm regarding the Home Rule Conference and emphasise the chilling reception accorded the announcement in the House of Commons yesterday except when it was stated that the Speaker would preside. Apart from jealousy over the infringement of the Commons' prerogatives, there is a general feeling that the Conference is unlikely to be successful as its decisions must be confirmed by respective supporters of its members. The Unionists declare that the Ulstermen are less inclined to make sacrifices than they were two years ago and the only consolation is that the failure of the Conference will make an election practically inevitable.

STORMY NATIONALIST MEETING.

On the other hand, it is stated that the meeting of the Nationalists yesterday was a stormy one and after a report had been made by Mr. Devlin on the feeling in Ireland, Mr. Redmond promised not to submit to any concessions beyond those contained in the original Amending Bill.

An unofficial Liberal meeting to-day promises to be a numerous and influential one. Its avowed object is to support the Nationalists.

A GRAVE CRISIS.

The "Daily News" considers that the Royal *coup d'etat* constitutes the gravest crisis since the days of William IV. and asserts that the King may withhold his assent to the Home Rule Bill unless the Amending Bill is appended to it on the ground that the introduction of the latter alone vitiates the working of the Parliament Act.

The "Daily Chronicle" says there is no evidence that the King has acted otherwise than constitutionally and his Majesty is entitled to a hearty support in his attempt at reconciliation.

CONFERENCE ASSEMBLES.

MEMBERS RECEIVED BY CHEERING CROWDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.

The Speaker arrived at Buckingham Palace an hour before the Conference began. The crowds outside were so dense that he had to enter by a side gate.

Next came Mr. Dillon, who was followed by Mr. Bonar Law, Captain Craig and Sir Edward Carson together. They were cheered by the crowds.

Then Mr. Redmond arrived and afterwards the Marquis of Landsdowne on foot. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George, whom the crowds also cheered, were last.

THE KING'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

CABINET COUNCIL SECRECY.

The King received the members of the Conference in the Bow Room and addressing them stated, that the proceedings would be as secret as those of the Cabinet. The King remained with the members for over half an hour. The entire proceedings lasted one and half hours. They will be resumed to-morrow.

SEIZURE OF ARMS FOR NATIONALIST VOLUNTEERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.

It is confirmed that a yacht with three thousand rifles for the Nationalist Volunteers was seized on the Irish coast on July 19.

FRENCH PRESIDENT'S RUSSIAN TOUR

THE TSAR MEETS THE GUESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20

President Poincaré and M. Viviani have arrived at Kronstadt on board the battleship France. The Tsar on board the Imperial yacht Alexandra met and conveyed his guests to Peterehof.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN CORDIALITY.

FELICITOUS SPEECHES AT PETERHOF BANQUET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.

At the banquet at Peterhof last night the Tsar, toasting President Poincare, said the satisfaction he felt in welcoming the French President was doubled by the pleasure of again meeting an old acquaintance with whom he was charmed to form personal relations two years ago. His Imperial Majesty did not doubt that the two allied countries would continue to enjoy the peace assured by the plenitude of their forces.

President Poincare replied assuring the Tsar that France would continue to work for peace in intimate and daily collaboration with her ally.

SERIOUS MARSEILLES FIRE.

RESULT OF CELLULOID EXPLOSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MARSEILLES, July 21.

A serious fire occurred here as the result of an explosion in some cases of celluloid. Six large warehouses on the Lajoliette quay were gutted and iron gates, railings, ceilings and roofs were blown away. The fire is now under control.

AUSTRO-SERVIAN RELATIONS.

OMINOUS REPORT.

A MENACING DRAFT NOTE.

CONTINENTAL BOURSES AGITATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BADISCHL, July 21.

Count Berchtold was received in audience by the Emperor Francis Joseph to-day. It is understood that he submitted the draft note to be presented to Servia.

The reports regarding the menacing character of this note agitated severely all the continental bourses yesterday.

THE SARAJEVO TRAGEDY.

AUSTRIAN NOTE TO BE PRESENTED TO POWERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, July 21.

It is understood that an Austrian Note will shortly be presented to the Powers embodying the results of the investigation into the murder of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his consort at Sarajevo.

UNEASINESS ON BERLIN BOURSE.

LONDON, July 21.

Marked uneasiness prevails on the Berlin Bourse which is attributed to the anxiety regarding the Austro-Servian relations.

BULGARIAN FRONTIER TROUBLES.

DEMAND FOR AN INTERNATIONAL ENQUIRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SOFIA, July 21.

Bulgaria in a verbal Note to Rumania demands an international enquiry into the recent frontier incidents.

MADAME CAILLAUX'S TRIAL.

PLEA OF FEAR OF PUBLICATION OF PRIVATE LETTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 20.

The trial of Madame Caillaux on a charge of murdering M. Calmette, editor of the "Figaro," last March, opened to-day. The court was crowded.

Madame Caillaux, who was dressed in black, showed emotion when she was indicted on a charge of wilful murder. In faltering tones she told of her unhappiness owing to her fears that M. Calmette was about to publish private letters which would poison her life.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN FRANCE.

SIX KILLED AND THIRTY INJURED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOULOUSE, July 21.

A collision occurred here yesterday between two passenger trains. Four carriages were destroyed. Six persons were killed and thirty injured.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

A SIGNIFICANT REMARK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, July 20.

The "National Zeitung" says the Crown Prince's remark to a German bank director that Germany must keep her powder dry is the subject of much comment on the Bourse.

ARMY BI-PLANE DISASTER.

ONE KILLED AND ONE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.

An Army bi-plane fell 120 feet near Gosport and Lieutenant Hordern was killed and Sergeant Campbell seriously injured.

RAILWAY WASHAWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 20.

At 7 a.m., this morning the line between Jammutawi and Satwari cantonment was washed away by heavy floods and the railway bridge over the Aubir canal is unsafe. It is not known at present how long it will take to repair the line. Trains cannot pass. Transhipment of passengers etc., is being arranged.

THE FANASWADI MURDER.

Mr. H.P.T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, yesterday resumed the enquiry touching the death of Gungabai, a Hindu woman, whose dead body was found lying in her room, at Fanaswadi on the 7th instant, with her throat cut.

A verdict of murder against person or persons unknown was recorded.

KOMAGATA MARU

DRASTIC MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED.

FORCIBLE DEPORTATION.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA, July 21.

An armed force will be transferred from the Dominion cruiser Rainbow to the Komagata Maru and the Hindu ringleaders will be arrested, put in irons and deported by the next liner leaving for the East. If the mutinous spirit is not quelled by these measures, all the Hindus will be tran-shipped and deported in batches.

The Duke of Connaught has appealed to the Hindus to maintain peace.

JAPAN'S PRECAUTIONS.

TO AVOID INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS.

The Japanese Government has cabled to the Japanese Consul at Vancouver saying, that if the Komagata is forcibly seized by naval authorities, all the Japanese officers and crew must first leave the ship so as to avoid international complications.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR W. FRANKLYN'S SUCCESSOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.

Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Codrington has been appointed successor to Lieutenant-General Sir William Franklyn as Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

WEST WARFAGE SCHEME CRITICISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 21.

The west wharfage scheme of the Karachi Port Trust costing about a million and a half sterling which is to double the accomodation of the port has lately been criticised as being based on a fundamental error the effect of which, it is urged, will be to deprive the harbour for all time of its natural advantage of great width and to cripple all distant future schemes of expansion.

In reply to this criticism the Port Trust, in order to reassure the public, have published a voluminous report, showing that the effect of the scheme will be to increase the navigable channel from 600 to 1,200 feet and to provide ultimately no less than 35 berths besides 20 moorings. The Port Trustees think that they are looking a very long way ahead in making this generous provision and they imply that they are not called upon to look any further ahead than that.

The "Sind Gazette" which gave publicity here to the adverse criticism is not satisfied that the reply of the PortTrust is a good one. The journal points out that although the navigable (or artifically dredged) channel will indeed be widened from one eighth of a mile to one quarter of a mile the effect of building the new wharves along the very centre of the natural water space, instead of on the far side of it, will be to cut the natural harbour in two longitudinally and to reduce the total potential width from half a mile to a quarter of a mile. The journal questions the right of the Port Trust thus to convert what is a wide harbour into a narrow harbour.

STATE OF THE FORESHORE.

KARACHI, July 20.

One of the magistrates of Karachi has addressed a letter to the Karachi Port Trust protesting against the filthy condition of the beach at Clifton (Karachi's sea-side resort) which he attributes to the Port Trust inconsiderate dredging operations. The Port Trust have passed the following resolution on the subject:—

Operations are necessary for the maintenance of the harbour and it is also necessary to dump the dredging at sea. This is now done as far out as is consistent with the safety of the craft engaged in the operation and without prohibitive expenditure could not be done at a greater distance. The Board will give the matter full consideration with a view to possible future changes in the existing system.

JANJIRA CHAMBER INCIDENT.

VERDICT OF ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Mr. H.P.T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, concluded the inquest yesterday touching the death of Francis George Joseph, whose body was found lying in the compound of Jangira Chambers, Wodehouse Road, on Friday last.

Major Murison, Acting Police Surgeon, expressed the opinion that the death of the deceased was due to fracture of the skull and concussion of the brain.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Nawab Salor Jung Bahadur has this day been confirmed as Prime Minister of Hyderabad.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala is expected shortly as guest of H. H. the Nizam.

MEXICAN SITUATION.

AGREEMENT IN SIGHT.

CARRANZA'S GENEROSITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MEXICO CITY, July 20.

General Carranza and General Zapata are communicating with each other with a view to an agreement. The Carranzaists are hurrying south to secure a peaceful entry into the capital.

MADERO'S FOES TO BE PROSECUTED.

LONDON, July 21.

General Carranza has intimated that he is willing to grant limited amnesty as an act of generosity, but that he intends to prosecute those responsible for the downthrow of President Madero.

HUERTA SAILS FOR JAMAICA.

PUERTOMEXICO, July 21.

General Huerta and his family have sailed for Jamaica on board the German cruiser Dresden. There was no demonstration when they left.

THE CREDIT BANK.

MESSRS. FERGUSSON & CO'S DISCLAIMER

At yesterday's sitting of the Third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, Mr. M. R. Jardine, (instructed by Mr. Kirke-Smith of Messrs. Little and Company) obtained the permission of Mr. Justice Hayward, the presiding Judge, to make a brief statement on behalf of his clients, Messrs. Fergusson and Company.

Counsel stated that a statement had appeared in the newspapers that in the course of his summing-up in the case against Jaffer Joosub, his lordship had referred to his clients as auditors of the Credit Bank. That statement, counsel said, was based entirely on the statement of Jaffer Joosub. His clients now desired to state that they were only named as auditors in the original Prospectus that was first issued, that their appointment was cancelled soon after the Bank commenced its business, that they had never audited the accounts of the Bank, that they had never signed any statements nor had they ever certified this Bank's accounts. He mentioned this because this was a matter of great importance to Messrs. Fergusson and Company, who were justified in asking for the repudiation of the statement, which had found wide publicity. The name of Messrs. Furgusson and Company was never mentioned until the written statement of the accused was given to the Court.

His Lordship said that his remarks related to what had been alleged in the defence, and he remembered having stated that the defence was not supported in the main by any evidence, nor was any evidence produced in the case to show that Messrs. Fergusson and Company had acted as auditors of the Credit Bank.

Mr. Jardine—And counsel for the defence, in his reply, had not referred to the name of Messrs. Fergusson and Company either.

The matter then dropped.

JAFFER JOOSUB'S TRIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The attention of our clients Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., has been called to the statement made by Jaffer Joosub in his written statement implying that the firm of Messrs. A. F. Fergusson & Co., were auditors of the Credit Bank, Limited, which statement was referred to by his Lordship, Mr. Justice Hayward, in his summing-up to the Jury.

We are instructed by our clients to say that they were only named as auditors in the original Prospectus issued by the Credit Bank Limited, and that their appointment was cancelled soon after the Bank commenced business. Our clients never audited the accounts of the Bank, never signed any statements and never certified any balance sheets. The suggestions therefore that Jaffer Joosub relied in any way upon our clients is an absolutely false and incorrect statement.—Yours, etc.

LITTLE & Co.

Old Secretariat,

Apollo Street, July 21.

RELEASED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

A meeting of the provisional executive committee of the above Society was held yesterday evening in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton presiding.

After making some unimportant alterations in the draft rules, the committee proceeded to adopt office-bearers and an ad-interim Central Committee, consisting of His Excellency the Governor as President, Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton and Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy as vice-presidents, the Hon. Mr. J A D. McBain, Mr Purshotamdass Thakordar, Mr Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan and Mr. H. P. Mody as honorary secretaries, Sir James Begbie as honorary treasurer and several other representative citizens as members. To this committee was entrusted the task of collecting subscriptions and the initiation of the work of the Society, which would comprise subscribers who pay a sum of not less than Rs. 5, life members who will contribute not less than Rs. 200 in one sum and patrons who pay not less than Rs. 1,000 in one sum.

At the meeting several subscriptions from life-members and others were notified. The Chairman made a general appeal for funds saying that they were now developing into a useful society.

THE DACCA OUTRAGE.

ARREST OF STUDENTS.

DETAILS OF THE CRIME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DACCA, July 20.

Of the nine men arrested, six students of Tantibazar Homoeopathis School have been released. Two college students and Rebatti Mohan De, the political suspect of Comilla, are still kept in custody.

It is reported that six or seven shots were fired, three at the deceased Ram Das and others at the constable. The injuries to the constable are not very serious but his dying declaration has been recorded as a safeguard against emergency.

POLICE OFFICER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

DACCA, July 21.

Further details of the assassination show that Basanta Kumar Chatterjee, Deputy Superintendent of Police, had a very narrow escape. The attacking party were five in number of whom three were armed with a revolvers. Seeing any attempt at arrest was impossible owing to superior numbers Basanta jumped into the river and escaped. Ramdays was shot dead and Sarath Samadder, constable, was wounded in his endeavouring to seize one of the assailants.

INCOME FROM COLONIES.

AUSTRALIAN PROTEST AGAINST FINANCE BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, July 21.

The Victoria Cabinet is directing the State's Agent-General to join with the other Agents-General to make representations to Mr. Lloyd George that the clause in the Finance Bill taxing the incomes derived from the Colonies is unjust.

BISLEY SHOOTING.

INDIAN VOLUNTEER SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21

Sergeant Inglis, Chota Nagpur Volunteer Rifles, has won the Donald Smith Cup after a shoot-off with Lieutenant Henderson, East Coast Volunteer Rifles.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.

At the Oval, Surrey beat Lancashire by an innings and 158 runs.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, July 20.

Lieut. Col. H. M. Maxwell, Indian Civil Veterinary Department, is permitted to retire from 30th July 1914.

Captain J. G. Jennings, 66th Punjabis, is permitted to retire from 14th August 1914.

Lieut. Col. East, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been selected for appointment to Indian Mountain Artillery, vacant on 1st October next.

Brigadier-General Macintyre, Commanding Jhelum Brigade, has been promoted Major-General from 4th May 1914.

Major Copper, 39th Horse, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of that regiment.

2nd Lieut. G. L. S. Smith from No. 80 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Singapore, is posted to No. 52 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay.

Major E. W. E. Edwards, Royal Field Artillery, from the inspection staff in England is posted to the 85th Battery Royal Field Artillery at Jubbulpore.

Lieut. Col. M. Walker R. A., Indian Ordnance Deparement, has been permitted to reside in India from 1st November next.

LATE LADY HARDINGE.

SYMPATHY FROM BOMBAY.

Mr. K. N. Mahale, the Honorary Secretary of the Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses has received the following telegram from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:—

His Excellency is most grateful to the members of the Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses for their kindly sympathy.

Similar telegrams have also been received by the President of the public meeting held at Poona the President of the public meeting held at Kalyan, the President of the public meeting held at Pandharpur and the Headmaster of the Parsi English School at Punchgani.

The Panchgani Parsi Boys' High School has received a reply from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy thanking them for their kind message of sympathy at Lady Hardinge's death.

THE TALEGAON TRAGEDY.

JAPANESE SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 21.

The Japanese named Karva Bawa who murdered by means of a knife a fellow Japanese workman in the glass factory at Talegaon was to-day sentenced to death by Mr. Balak Ram, Additional Sessions Judge.

LONDON LETTER.

SOCIAL TOPICS.

EIGHTY-EIGHT IN THE SHADE.

DEATH BUSY.

MANY CELEBRITIES PASS AWAY.

In Mail week, death was busy in England, and in the following letter our correspondent deals with the lives of prominent people who passed away during the week, notably, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Benjamin Stone, the Earl of Wewyss, "Teddy" Payne, and Sir Francis Campbell, the blind musician.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 3.

Eighty-eight degrees in the shade has been our record heat this week, and I wonder whether those among your readers who have never visited London during summer, have any idea what that means. I have been very much amused during the past few days by the vigorous opinion of a well-known native gentleman from Ceylon, whose company I have been enjoying. Of course he has always lived in a land where the heat has registered something much higher than our eighty-eight degrees. But he has never felt it in the same way. There are many reasons why London becomes so oppressive on these occasions. In the first place we never get such hot weather unless it is accompanied by heavy moisture overhead and the air is charged with a nerve-racking amount of electricity. It comes on us suddenly and we are in no-way prepared for it. Our streets and pavings are built of material that holds the heat and oppresses the way-farer; our houses are not built to cope with such weather, and even if they were our servants do not understand the art of ventilating at the right time and shutting off the penetrating rays of the sun when necessary. Thanks to a thunderstorm that has raged over a great part of provincial England, the air is slightly cooler to-day. The storm is now passed, and the many open-air festivities due are being enjoyed in glorious sunshine. The great event, of course, is Henley Regatta; and a very glorious Henley it is proving to be. Paper and other sunshades are universal, even men, old and young, sheltering themselves behind the former species. At the time of writing sunshine prevails at Henley, but none the less the British oarsmen are "under a cloud." It has been a day of humiliating defeats, and there seems much reason to take a phrase from our victorious American rivals and "pull ourselves together," so far as rowing is concerned.

THE KING AND MR. ASQUITH.

The King, who was attending the Newmarket races, hurried up to Town immediately after lunch on Thursday for an interview with Mr. Asquith; an interview that lasted nearly an hour, a most unusual length of time for His Majesty to spend in consultation with anybody. Seldom does the King leave the racecourse at Newmarket until late in the day and yesterday's departure was especially ominous as one of His Majesty's horses was running in the 3 o'clock race. To-day King George attends the Agricultural Society's Annual Show at Shrewsbury.

It will be seen that although a week's mourning was commanded and a State Ball at Buckingham Palace cancelled owing to the murder of the Austrian Heir-Apparent and his wife, the event has not been allowed to otherwise interfere with those public arrangements that the King had made. Being Roman Catholic the Royal House of Austria is in no way related to our Ruling family; in any case King George has made it a rule to inflict as little inconvenience as possible on his subjects by Royal bereavements.

We were all naturally shocked over here at the terrible tragedy that overtook the unhappy House of Hapsburg. But, however deep is the human sympathy of the average Englishman in the matter, it is not increased by the exaggerated stories published as to the late Archduke's political virtues. His domestic qualities appear to have been above the average; but politically he was disliked in his own country and distrusted abroad. Over-bearing and scheming he was pan-German, and looked forward to the day when he would form such an alliance between Russia, Austria and Germany that Europe would be dominated. However, this is not a political letter and I merely give the fact as a reason why his popularity with us was no more than it was in his own country.

THE LATE MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

I am afraid that death has been busy with us during the past week and the chief social events have been the passing away of distinguished men including the great statesman who so long represented West Birmingham in the House of Commons.

Although Mr. Joseph Chamberlain died soon after 10 o'clock last night, the news was not published in London until the early editions of the evening papers made their appearance. The end was scarcely unexpected. The deceased statesman's career belongs to the political history of the Empire, and no doubt you will have published columns on the subject long before this reaches you. But there are one or two popular misconceptions as to the personal characteristics of Mr. Chamberlain in private life. In the first place, although it is true that he was a self-made man, the general description of him as the friendless child of a "city tradesman" is apt to be misleading. Joseph Chamberlain senior was a prosperous man of business, who was an important member of the City Corporation. The so-called boot-shop was nothing less than a wholesale house combined with a prosperous leather business, while later the elder Chamberlain became a partner in the famous screw business of Nettlefold. The late statesman was sent to University College School where he remained to a good age and earned distinction; such celebrities as Lord Herschell, Thomas Huxley and Lord Leighton are but a few of the great men who were educated at the same school. Mr. Chamberlain was a man of affectionate nature, gentle and indulgent to his family and quite without malice towards those who injured him. He was passionately fonl of children and delighted in nursery games. His great delight was to give a big children's party at his beautiful House at Highbury, Birmingham. He would sit for hours, his eyeglass firmly fixed, watching the young people enjoying themselves; only disappearing to conduct some little favoured maiden round his beloved orchid houses. The popular idea that he made his own fortune out of nothing and made his brothers', is not true. The late Mr. Richard Chamberlain, who had also been Mayor of Birmingham and was member for Central Finsbury, was a man of independence and ability. Mr. Arthur Chamberlain was certainly a cleverer business man than Joseph, while Walter, the youngest, owes his fortune to his own energies.

SIR BENJAMIN STONE.

Another distinguished citizen of Birmingham has died. This is Sir Benjamin Stone, who for 14 years was M.P. for East Birmingham. Long before amateur photography had become anything like as popular as it is now, Sir Benjamin practised it with great success. Eventually he became recognised as a sort of official photographer to the House of Commons. He was permitted to fit up a studio on the Terrace. His greatest triumph was the picture of the lying-in-state of Mr. Gladstone in Westminister Hall.

THE EARL OF WEMYSS.

Some years ago in a House of Lord debate I was struck by a singularly aristocratic figure sitting on the cross benches between the venerable Earl of Galloway and Earl Roberts. The refined features, slender figure, still athletic at four-score years, and the delicate hands and feet impressed me, and on enquiry I was told that this interesting figure was the Earl of Wemyss, whose death has just been announced. I saw this active nobleman more than once afterwards; on one occasion leaving a letter at the "Morning Post" to which journal he was a voluminous correspondent, on other occasions at public functions. He was much betitled, being also Earl of March, Viscount Peebles, Baron Elcho and Baron Douglas of Neidpath, all in Scotland, and Baron Wemyss, of Wemyss, in Scotland of the United Kingdom. The name, by the way, is pronounced Weems. The family name of Lord Wemyss was Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas, Charteris having been assumed on the marriage of a Lord Wemyss to an heiress of that name, while the Douglas was inherited from the first Duke of Queensberry with the Earldom of March.

The late Earl was a witty, good-humoured, entertaining man, of marked individuality, and ability above the ordinary. He was quite independent intellectually, and in politics a slave to neither party. He had a most distinguished political career and as Lord Elcho, in the House of Commons, accepted office. No doubt had be been less independent he would have been a holder of high office until comparatively recent times. He had no personal enemies despite the hard hitting he could undoubtedly indulge in Parliament.

HIS GREATEST DISTINCTION.

Lord Weyss's greatest distinction was his identity with the Volunteer movement. Militarism is now the fashion, but in days following the Crimea, John Bright, Cobden and the Manchester School were all influential. There was much ridicule as well as angry comment levelled at the volunteers; John Bright went so far as to say that while there had always been fools it was at least satisfactory to see all the fools grouped together in uniform. Lord Wemyss was of a determined nature that thrived under criticism. He eventually commanded the London-Scottish, which he had founded, then as now one of the finest volunteer regiments in the world. Lord Wemyss used to make modest allusions to his volunteer work, and wonder whether it had done the good he had hoped. But he was the pioneer of popular rifle shooting, the Elcho Shield being the best known shooting trophy in the world; the volunteer movement kept alive a very necessary spirit and did much for the manhood of the nation. Like Mr. Balfour, Lord Wemyss had extensive estates in Haddingtonshire, for which country he sat in Parliament.

"TEDDY" PAYNE.

There is always something specially pathetice about the death of a popular comedian, the passing away of one who, whatever his private trials or tragedies might have been, was always before the public as a mirth-giver and conjurer who knew how to dissipate gloom or sorrow among his audience. Poor Mr. Edmund Payne, who for over twenty years was the delight of patrons of the Gaiety Theatre, has just breathed his last at a nursing home at Hampstead in the presence of his wife and brother. Like so many of our most successful comedians he was a man exceedingly human, sympathetic, magnetic and possessed of a strong strain of sentiment. Not only his friends but the public generally called him by the pet name of "Teddy." One of his most attractive characteristics was a seriousness on certain topics that was undoubtedly assumed, but so well simulated that to the time of his death many did not know whether to accept it with gravity or not. This was notable in regard to his stature, for Mr. Payne was a little man, with a quaint personality. But he gravely insisted on his right to be considered a man of at least average height. The explanation is that he refused to be judged by any other standard than that of his own family and both his father and brother were shorter men than he.

England can claim the late Mr. Payne as her own; his very lisp, that lent so much point to many of his impersonations being of the Saxon and not of the Semitic class. For three hundred years the Paynes had been settled in Buckinghamshire, and no doubt much of the fine old farmhouse furniture that collectors hunt that county for was the work of his immediate forbears. His father came to London where, like his ancestors, he plied the trade of cabinet-maker. Edmund was sent to a day-school, where among his play-fellows was the nephew of Mrs. Lane, of the Hoxton Theatre. The two boys became intimate, wrote a play which they submitted to the genial proprietress of the old "Britannia," to give the Hoxton House its proper name. That lady gave them each a shilling, but did not produce the play. However, the mind of the youthful Teddy was made up; at the age of fifteen he ran away from his home and appeared as Man Friday in a pantomime at at Market Harborough. Those were hard days, for though the strolling managers were not inclined to pay adequate salaries, they were quick to appreciate the value of their young recruit. His powers of authorship and stage management, even to the task of cutting down Shakespear's plays to suit a limited cast, were all commandeered. However, less than ten years after his first appearance on the stage, Mr. George Edwardes saw him in pantomime, recognised his genius, and gave him the important part of Mephistopeles in "Faust-up-to-date." There is much pathos in the loss of this lovable little man before he had reached his fortieth year.

BLIND PEOPLE'S ATTAINMENTS.

A month ago I had something to say on the energies of Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, himself almost sightless, on behalf of the blind. But we have the work of the great poet Milton and the position in practical politics of the late Mr. Henry Fawcett, the blind Postmaster-General to show what blind people have accomplished in the past. By the death of Sir Francis Campbell, in the eighty-second year, I am reminded of another remarkable example of what can be attained by sightless people. Sir Francis was formerly principal of the Royal Normal Hospital and Academy of Music for the Blind, Upper Norwood. He was an American of Scottish origin, but had lived nearly all his life in England. He was the son of a Tennessee former, and lost his sight when four years of age. He went to a school for the blind at Nashville at the age of ten, and his determination and energy may be gathered from the fact that when told by his master that he had no ear for music, he got another boy to give him music lessons secretly. He was appointed a teacher of music at eighteen, then went to Harvard College and later returned to Tennessee as music master to a flourishing ladies' college. It was in 1871 that he arrived over here. He called on Dr. Armitage, a blind gentleman who had founded the National Institute for the Blind, and with him founded the Royal Normal College. There is little question that Sir Froncis pioneered the higher education of the blind and well deserved the knighthood conferred on him by Edward VII.

PUNJAB CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

APPLICATION FOR WINDING UP ORDER.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 20.

An application for the winding up of the Punjab Co-operative Bank was presented, says the "Tribune," on Saturday last, at Amritsar before the District Judge, on behalf of Mr. Ramsaran Das, barrister and a creditor of the bank who prayed that the bank may be wound up by order of the court.

A discussion arose, whether under the new Companies Act a Distsict Judge could entertain such an application or whether the same should be made before the Chief Court.

Counsel submitted that the local Government has issued orders conferring concurrent jurisdiction.

The court granted time to applicant's counsel to produce a notification. Failing that it was decided to file the application before the Chief Court.

The Co-operative Bank had the reputation of being a sound bank. Its promoter was Mulk Rak Bhalla retired senior accountant and a brother of Lala. Hansraj late principal of the Dayanand College.

CIRCULATION OF GOLD IN PUNJAB.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 20.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce recently received a request from the Provincial Accountant-General for information upon any special feature regarding the circulation of gold and notes in the Punjab and the Frontier Province.

The Chamber replied confirming its letter of some 15 months ago in which it was stated that there is no doubt the use of gold was daily becoming more popular with the people of India, and that the sovereign circlated freely in the bazars. The Committee added that the demand for gold was certainly great and sovereigns circulated at a premium owing, it would seem, to the existing limitation of the issue of sovereigns in exchange for rupees or currency notes.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 20.

In the Calcutta share market to-day the business done was of a general nature. The transactions included:—

Banks,—Eastern Bank (new issue) £2 paid 36,37.

Coal,—Burra Dhamo 9; Govindpore 11; Lakurka 20¼; small lot Phularitand 6, Phoenix 1-15 and 1-16, Raneegunge 21½, Sendra 13-5/8; South Govindpore and Union 12.

Jute,—Fort Gloster (ord) 131; Kanknarrah (ord 182½.

Miscellaneous,—Calcutta City Flour 10½; Dalbhoom gold 23½; Small lot India General (ord) 182½.

CORONATION OF THE SHAH.

AN IMPORTANT EVENT.

CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Consul for Persia, held a reception on Tuesday at the bungalow of Mr. M. H. Dehdashtee, Walkeshwar, in honour of the coronation of His Majesty the Shah of Persia.

The Persian guests arrived at 4 p. m. and the Persian Consul addressing the gathering in Persian congratulated the assembly on the Shah having attained his majority and being crowned that day. He was glad to see that the gathering was representative of all classes of Persian subjects, Zoroastrians, Armenians, Jews, Arabs and Moghuls. It was an occasion of reunion and rejoicing for it was the beginning of a new era of hope and progress for Persia. The Shah during the Regency had been educated and trained for the work of Government under the living care of H. H. Nasir-ul-Mulk the late Regent than whom Persia could not boast of a truer and more patriotic son. The Shah was imbued with the principles of the Persian constitution and would reign as a constitutional Monarch. The country had recently passed through critical times owing to the general up-heaval caused by the displacement of the old order of things by the new. There was nothing unnatural or surprising in this. The history of every country would show that before political reform could be achieved it had to pass through a period of strife and struggle. Persia had now emerged from this dark period feeling rejuvenated and confident of her own power and of her future. The personal reign of the Sovereign would begin a new illuminated page in Persian history. The Persians were rightly stimulated by the glorious traditions of their race. They had been the founders of mighty empires. Their country had been the cradle of the Aryan race, the birth place of civilisation religion and philosophy the land of poetry and chivalry. The country of Zoroaster, Avicenna, Saadi and Nadir Shah might still have some surprise in store for the world. The history of the past few years had abundantly shown that Persia still possessed sons who knew their duty by their country and who were determined to raise her to the level of modern strong nations. The progress of the country must necessarily depend upon the efforts of the individuals who composed the race. The Persians were now fortunate in having at the head of their affairs a sympathetic enlightened and patriotic monarch. They must therefore rally to his standard. He was the symbol of Persian unity and nationhood. By loyal devotion to his person and his Throne the Persians would add to the glory and prosperity of their country. The Consul concluded by asking the audience to join him in wishing the young Shah-in-Shah a long life and a prosperous and successful reign.

BRITISH SYMPATHY.

The non-Persian guests began to arrive at 5-30 p.m. The Persian Consul in proposing the toast of H. M. the King Emperor said that it was a toast which was honoured not only in the British Dominions but throughout the civilised world. The King represented and symbolised in his person the might and glory of the British Empire the like of which had not been seen before in history. No nation could sympathise with that Empire more than the Persian who in their time had held the position of Rulers of mankind. By instinct Persians were Imperialists and the British Empire could appeal to them much more than it could appeal to others. The Persians recognised that the British Empire stood for justice and fair-play; it was the champion of the weak against the strong. The Persians had been great admirers of British culture and statemenship and the modern constitutional movement in Persia arose from a desire to adopt British Institutions. During the recent political crises in the country Persia had not found a truer and better friend among nations than the British. The British had helped Persia by diplomacy and with money to maintain her intergrity and independence in spite of internal disorders. The Persians were confident that Great Britain had no designs on Persion territory and would not permit any country to violate her sovereign rights. They would always remember with gratitude the great service which the British had rendered to them in their hour of need. The Persians welcomed the presence of British merchants and British capital laid out in their industries. The connection of the British admiralty with the oil-fields in Persia would insure a perpetual friendship between the two nations and the Persians might look forward with confidence to a continued championship of their sovereign rights by the British as against designing States. All these were reasons which had endeared the British Empire to the Persians and they might be excused if they claimed to honour the toast of that Empire's Sovereign with the same warmth as those who formed integral parts of that Empire and shared in its benefits.

The King-Emperor had endeared himself to everybody who had seen him or heard of him by his many beneficent qualities of head and heart. In honouring the toast in addition to the profound respect that everybody felt for the King-Emperor as the head of the British Empire there was a personal element of devotion and affection towards him which greatly added to the charm of the toast and made it unique in its universal popularity in the world.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, proposing the toast of the Shah, said there were many things common between the Persians and Englishmen, and their interests met at many points. The Coronation of the Shah was an event of great significance, which concerned not only the Persian but many other nations. They all hoped that the young Shah would turn out a just and patriotic ruler and guide his subjects along the path of progress and happiness.

TWO BRANCHES OF THE ARYAN RACE

The Persian Consul in responding to the toast of the Shah said:—I am very glad to be able to welcome you on this happy occasion of the Coronation of my Master the Shah-in-Shah. Persia may well claim to be the oldest country in the world—the home of the Aryan stock from which we have all sprung up. In that sense we may claim to be brothers and sisters some more nearly and others more remotely connected with one another. There is a romance in our meeting in another land after centuries of separation The Aryan has been a migratory race from the beginning of history. Wherever he has gone he has carried with him his theistic religion and his capacity for administrative work. The Aryans conquered and civilised the indigenous people of many lands and the ancient chronicles of India are full of accounts of their military feats. Modern scholarship has shown that Zoroastrianism and Hinduism are but twin-sisters and after the captivity in Babylon the Jews borrowed and adopted from that religion the doctrines of resurrection and the soul's immortality which have been characteristic of Christianity and Islam. Persia has had a glorious past of which any nation would be proud. The exploits of its long line of heroes and warriors have been preserved to us in that great epic the Shah-nameh. For centuries we have been the rulers and civilisers of the world holding the foremost place among the nations of the time. Persia has had her ups and downs like most other Empires. But we have held our own against the Greek, the Roman and the Arab and have emerged from their temporary sway over us with our past traditions unimpaired.

THE PARSI MIGRATION.

The Parsees of India migrated from the country for the sake of preserving the holy Fire of the ancient religion when Persia came under the influence of the Islamic creed. They found a hospitable home in this country and the genius of the race which they inherit has enabled them to establish themselves though but a handful in numbers as the pioneers and leaders of industry, as merchant princes, philanthropists and leaders of men. They have not forgotten their origin and their attachment to the religion and country of their forefathers is as keen to-day as it ever was before. We the majority of Persians of to-day though we may differ from them in religion are of the same blood as they and share with them their pride of our common ancestry and have common national festivals like the celebration of the Jamshed Naoroz They remind us of the glory of our ancient Empire and take us back to the times when as Herodotus said every Persian boy was taught to always tell the truth and learn perfect horsemanship. Even in our days of adversity it was the Persian convert to Islam who under the name of the Arabian philosophers kept the torch of learning burning in Asia when it was was almost extinguished in Europe. We supplied the early Mahomedan Empires with warriors and administrators, rulers and revenue officers and Persia soon came to be recognised as the eye of Islam. The Court language of the Moghal Empire in India and most of its institutions were Persian and some of them are to be found to this day in the Native States. Many of the Mahomedan Princes and nobles of India are the direct descendants of the original Persian settlers and there is no wonder that there should be such fellow-feeling and sympathy for Persia in this country.

Upto recently Persia has been a great country, Nadir Shah subdued and reconquered for Persia a country as vast in extent as Napoleon Bonaporte's at the height of his power. With such a glorious past behind us, there is no wonder that we Persians are a proud though courteous race. English travellers have complained that a Persian though of humble position is usually a dweller of the skies and it is difficult to get him to take a practical view of the affair sof his country. This is a failing or virtue which has never left us in the darkest moment of our history. Those who have closely watched the recent affairs in Persia believe that the signs are still hopeful. For outsiders accustomed to years of good Government it is easy to be impatient at the slow progress things are making in a country which has just shaken off despotic rule. The recent crisis has shown that Persia can still boast of patriotic sons. With a Shah brought up under the new constitutional movement, well educated and enlightened the country may well hope to take its legitimate place in the Counsels of nations. The birth place of Warriors and Statesman—the land of the rose and the nightingale may still be looked upon to take care of herself and to evolve order out of what may appear to be chaos. In our efforts at political re-organisation we are confident that we have the sympathy and active support of civilised public opinion behind us and we may count upon the active goodwill of our enlightened neighbours—more particularly the British. With the commencement of a personal reign under such happy auspices we may feel hopeful of the future of our country. It is this auspicious occasion that we have met to-day to celebrate. I feel grateful to you for your presence. The consciousness of your sympathy will put new heart into the workers for Persia's good. I thank you for your goodwill towards the Shah and the Persian nation.

The toast of the Counsel was then given, and the gathering dispersed.

The Persian Consul has received the following telegram from the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—Please convey Their Excellencies congratulations to his Majesty The Shah on his Coronation. Their Excellencies much regret inability to attend your Garden Party to-day.

The Imperial Band played during the afternoon and the traffic arrangements were most satisfactorily carried out by the Police under trying circumstances.

The catering arrangements were in the hands of Mongini Brothers.

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DEEPENING THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE EFFECT ON KARACHI.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, July 20.

Concerning the decision of the Suez Canal Company to increase the maximum draft of vessels passing through the Canal to 30 feet, the Karachi Port Trustees remark, that the depth at the wharf side (low water on sil) is 32 feet which is more than sufficient.

Vessels drawing 32 feet with full load and full bunkers will not arrive drawing nearly so much, as their coal will be more or less exhausted, while the vessels loading here will be able to go out drawing more than 32 feet.

By judicious management even now a vessel can leave and has left the east wharfage drawing over 29 feet, the present channel depth at (low water on sil) lowest being 24 feet.

The maximum d... ...the Suez Canal is at present 29 fe... ...however it is understood may be gradually increased to 36 feet at some date not yet fixed, while it may be expected to arrive at 32 feet in the course of perhaps the next ten to fifteen years.

The Committee would observe that the provision of a depth of 32 feet at the west wharfage will entail some deepening of the entrance channel which work should, they think, be undertaken concomitantly with the west wharfage works.

KARACHI MUNICIPAL LOAN

KARACHI, July 20.

(Associated Press.)

The Karachi Municipality announce a four per cent. loan of Rs. 6,35,500 for water works extension.

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FREE ON APPLICATION.

HIGH COURT

ORIGINAL SIDE.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST BUILDING PLOTS.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

TURNER, HOARE & Co. *v.* RAVAL & Co.

In the above case, the facts of which appeared in our columns, his Lordship gave a judgment of which the following is a summary.

After stating the facts his Lordship continued:—The defendants counter-claimed Rs. 60,000 in lieu of the damages they had suffered in June, 1913, the plaintiffs had informed the defendants they would not carry out the terms of agreement. The position was this:—The defendants at the request of the plaintiff obtained a lease from the Improvement Trust of two building plots No. 13 and 14 in Mathew Road on which it was arranged to build a certain building for a particular purpose and to lease it to the plaintiffs for fifteen years. After that the risk would be the defendants' being able to lease those premises on a rent which would give them a reasonable profit on their capital outlay. When the plaintiffs informed the defendants that they would not lease the building on completion, the defendants might have gone on building in the hopes of letting the premises at a reasonable rent, in which case the measure of damages no doubt would be the difference between the rent agreed to be paid by the plaintiffs and the rent obtained from other tenants. Now the defendants had not chosen to adopt that course. They had now since 1913 up to the present day done nothing whatever to utilise plots 13 and 14. They might have arranged, or endeavoured to arrange, that the Trust should surrender their rights under the agreement of lease, and in that case the measure of damages would have been what they would have had to pay to the Trust to get rid of the liability under the agreement of lease. His Lordship must take it that the defendants had now decided to continue to be lessees of these plots, and there was no reason to dispose of as far as the sites were concerned that they could not form a useful basis of employment of capital. So that on the first head of the defendants' claim for damages, they would have been entitled to anything which they had spent in agreement with the plaintiff, and which could not be utilised in consequence of the plaintiff's action. The plaintiffs admitted that they were liable to pay Rs. 1,000 which the defendants would have to pay to Mr. Narsingham, the architect for brokerage; also thesalaries of a clerk, a *ramoshi*, and a mistry. The plaintiffs would have to pay the amount spent by the defendants on the foundations, less such preparations as according to the evidence could be reasonably assumed could be used by the defendants for some other building.

The contractor undertook to do the work according to the rates appearing in the tender made by Mr. Narsingham in October, 1912. In the bill the contractor had presented to the defendants the amount was Rs. 4,616; but it was not drawn up in accordance with these rates. The work actually done was of the actual value of Rs. 2,191-13, and in addition to it the contractor ought to be allowed a certain amount for contingencies, as he was not allowed to finish the work. Therefore it was fair to assume the defendants would have to pay the contractors a round figure of about Rs. 2,500.

The plaintiffs were entitled to a declaration that they were entitled to recover the Government promissory notes from the Trust when they were got back from the Trust.

The suit must be dismissed with costs; the defendants' counter-claim must be allowed to the extent the Court has allowed, must be held to have been decreed with costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co.

Attorneys for defendants:—Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

SHIVYA SHIVALINGA UPPAR *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. E. H. Leggatt, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, agreeing with both the assessors, found the accused guilty under section. 302 of the I. P. C., of murdering one Kariawa by cutting her throat on or about the 1st January, 1914, and sentenced him to death.

The facts were that Kariawa was a prostitute living alone at Byadgi, and had been kept by a man named Virupaksi for seven or eight years. The accused, who was working there as a cooli, lived with his Mistress Yemni. About October, 1913, accused quarrelled with Yemni and began to visit Kariawa, as a result of which Virpaksi left her. There was plague in the village from September, 1913, to February, 1914. On this account, some people had removed, and Kariawa's was also shut up. After sometime an offensive smell was noticed coming from the house, and the matter being reported to the police the door was opened, it being padlocked on the outside and in the room was found the body of a woman. It was much decomposed, but was recognised by the clothes. The ornaments were, however, missing. Search was then made for the accused and Yemni, who had left the village early in January. On being arrested, the accused produced ornaments which were subsequently identified as belonging to Kariawa. He then made a confession to a Second Class Magistrate, to the effect that he and Ymni murdered Kariawa. Before the committing Magistrate, the accused denied having made any confession, but admitted having produced the ornaments, and said that they had been left with him by Virupaksi. In the Sessions Court, he adhered to the latter statement and said that the Sub-Inspector had taken money from him, and that he had been beaten and tortured.

Yemni was given a pardon, and examined as a witness. In her deposition, she denied knowledge of the murder, but said that when accused returned to her house, he was ill with fever, and was muttering something about Kariawa, and that she saw a bundle of ornaments in a jar of wheat. Her evidence was, however, discarded by the Sessions Judge.

The medical evidence was inconclusive as to the cause of death. Apart from the confession of the accused, the only direct evidence against him was his possession of Kariawa's ornaments. Although the confession had been retracted at the earliest opportunity, it was found to be true and voluntary, the assessors supporting the Sessions Judge in this opinion. The accused was, therefore, found guilty of murder, and was sentenced to death.

Their Lordship, after hearing arguments, confirmed the conviction, but reduced the sentence of death to one of transportation for life.

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar appeared for the accused, and the Government pleader represnted the crown.

TREES ON KHORIF LANDS.

SUIT AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Before the Cchief Justice and Justice Beaman).

SADASHIV ABAJI BHAT AND OTHERS

v.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. P. J. Talyar Khan, joint-Judge of Thana.

The plaintiff-appellants sued for a declaration that certain lands were their *dhara* lands and that they were full owners of the teak and other timber trees in all the lands specified in the plaint, and were entitled to cut the said trees and plant new ones, and to obtain a perpetual injunction restraining the defendant from obstructing them in the exercise of the said right alleging that the Khariff and *warkas* lands specified in the plaint was the plaintiffs' *dhara*, the *warkas* lands being appurtenant to the Kharif that they were wrongly entered as *khoti* owing to their being also the khots of the village. On the 4th September, 1896, he applied to the Collector for permission to cut timber trees in the said lands, but the Collector refused the application on the strength of the mistaken entry in the survey records. Even assuming that the lands were *khoti*, he claimed that they were plaintiff's private or *khoti-khasgi* lands, in which the sub-tenants had no interest, consequently the plaintiff was full owner of the trees. Dunlop's proclamation applied to the village in suit, and the plaintiffs were consequently entitled to the trees and the Government had no right to them.

The defendant answered that he did admit the allegations made in the plaint. The lands in suit were neither *dhara* nor *khoti-khasgi*, but were *khoti-nishat* and the plaintiffs had therefore no title to the trees growing therein. The suit was also time-barred.

The District Judge declared that the plaintiffs were owners of the timber trees in the *Khariff* lands and were entitled to cut them. The plaintiffs were entitled to plant new timber trees in the plant lands, and to cut such trees in the *Khariff* lands after they had grown. The rest of the plaintiffs claim was rejected.

Against the above order the plaintiffs appealed to the High Court.

Their Lordships held that the claim was time barred. But the learned judge had given the plaintiff relief in respect of *Khariff* lands on the ground that after the issue of the Collector's warning on the plaintiffs' application in 1889, there was a Government Resolution which conceded as a matter of grace and favour to occupiers of *Khariff* lands the right to cut trees upon them. It had been contended on behalf of the respondent that that the Government Resolution did not apply to *khots*, who had not accepted the survey settlement of 1865-66 as provided by section 37 of Act I of 1865. There was, however, no evidence as to whether they did not accepted that survey settlement, and the reply of the respondent to the interrogatory with regard to that Government Resolution was couched in rather an evasive manner, and did not appear to their Lordships to be a direct denial by Government that the plaintiffs were entitled to the benefit of that resolution. For that reason their Lordships thought that they must allow the order of the joint-Judge with reference to *Khariff* lands to stand. Their Lordship, therefore, confirmed the decree and dismissed the appeal with costs. The cross-objections with regard to the *Khariff* lands were also dismissed with costs.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi appeared for the plaintiff appellants, and Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the Secretary of State for India in Council.

SHORT CAUSES.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND & Co. *v.* NARANJI DWARKADAS.

The plaintiffs had procured a loan on a mortgage of the defendant's property, known as 'Dariav-Mehel," in 1912. The property was mortgaged to the Thakore Saheb of Gondal for Rs. three lakhs. The brokerage in respect of the transaction, which became payable to the plaintiffs by the defendant, was Rs 5,800, and the defendant had passed a promissory note in favour of the plaintiffs for that amount. The plaintiffs had filed the present suit to recover the amount of the said promissory note.

Mr. H. P. Mody appeared for the plaintiffs.

His Lordship passed in the plaintiffs' favour a decree for the amount with interest at 6 per cent. and costs and interest on judgment.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs:—Payne and Co.

VERNON & Co. *v.* KRISHNARAO G. GAIKWAD.

The plaintiffs, had, at the defendant's request, done photographic and oil-painting work for the defendant between March, 1913, and January, 1914. The prices had been agreed upon and the total amount of the plaintiffs' bills payable by the defendant came to Rs. 5,832.

Mr. K. B. Dastur appeared for the plaintiffs.

His Lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for the amount with interest.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs:—Mehta and Dalpatram.

D. L. & F. BARRACLOUGH & Co. *v.* TAIBHOY HAKIMJI & SONS.

The defendarts are dealers in boots and shoes and they ordered one case of footwear, through the plaintiffs from England in 1912. The plaintiffs placed the order with Spicer Bros. of London. When the goods arrived the defendants accepted a bill of exchange drawn on the defendants in favour of the Eastern Bank, took the shipping documents and took delivery of the goods. At the due date, however, the defendants dishonoured the bill and the plaintiffs had to pay Rs. 3,025-14-6 to the Bank, the bill of exchange being endorsed over to the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs now sued to recover this amount.

Mr. Campbell appeared for the plaintiffs. His Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 3,026-2-0 in favour of the plaintiffs.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs:—Craigie, Blunt and Caroe.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

WALKESHWAR TEMPLE MURDER.

SADHU SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Hayward and a Special jury.)

EMPEROR *v.* GOKUL CHEN.

The further hearing of this case, in which the accused, a *Sadhu* named Gokul Chen, is charged under Sec. 302 of the Indian Penal Code, with having murdered of Govindji Madhavji, by striking him on his hand with an iron bar, on the 30th of April, 1914. was resumed before His Lordship and the special jury. The Sadhu was found guilty and sentenced to death.

The evidence on behalf of the prosecution was continued, and Pritinandan a watchman in the service of Mr. Purshotam Vishram Mavji, was the fifth witness examined. He said that his master's bungalow was a stone's throw from the *jari mari Devi's temple*. He knew Govindji Madhavji, and his bungalow was situate just opposite the *Jari Mari temple*. He had been seeing the accused for a month before this incident took place. He remembered the day on which Govindji was hurt. He was seated on a bench, in the compound of his master's bungalow to the south of the gate. On the 30th April at about 9 a.m. he saw Govindji going out to worship in the temple. He was at that time about thirty paces from the parapet wall. Then he heard a noise as of an iron bar striking against wood, coming from the direction where the Sadhu was standing. He came out and saw Govindji fall down with his head between his hands. He ran towards the place and he saw the *Sadhu* strike a blow at the back of Govindji's head. While the accused was striking a second blow, Nanak Sarang came up and caught hold of the accused. Witness helped him to secure the accused. The police were then fetched, and the accused, the bar and the trident were handed over to them. Govindji was removed in an armchair to his bungalow before the police arrived there.

In cross-examination witness stated that he had been in Mr. Purshotam's employ for the last twenty years. To the north of his master's gate was a shrubbery. His *Chowki* was to the north of the gate, about four paces distant. From his gate he could see a man standing on a *otta*. He could see Govindji pass through the two pillars of the gate.

At this stage the Hon. Mr. Jardine stated to his Lordship that he learnt this morning that the plan which the prosecution had produced was a bit inaccurate, and with a view to give the accused a fair trial, he would suggest that a new plan should be put in or the jurymen should go to see the scene of the offence. His Lordship asked the foreman of the jury if they would like to visit the place, and the foreman replied in the affirmative. His Lordship then read to them sec. 293 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and adjourned the sessions till their return from the visit.

After the jurymen's return, the cross-examination of the witness was continued. He said that he did not see the first blow strick at the deceased by the accused. The accused moved four paces backward and then dealt a second blow, which he himself saw. He saw blood on the front part of the body of the deceased while he lay unconscious.

Kalyanji Kanji said he was a nephew of Govindji Madhavji. He used to stay with him in his bungalow at Mahaluxmi. He knew the accused, whom he very often saw moving about in the compound. On the morning of the 30th April, he heard a noise, and when he went out he found Govindji lying on te ground near the *otto* of the Udasi temple with three wounds on his head. He did not see the accused there. Govindji was removed to the bungalow. He did not remember whether the police came before or after Govindji was removed to the bungalow. He never heard of any dispute between Govindji and Nanak Sarang. Every care was taken of Govindji till his death.

In cross-examination, he stated that he did not know that Nanak Sarang and other *Udasis* had got the Hanuman temple built. Govindji left his bungalow at about 8-45 a.m., on the 30th April when he went to worship.

Abdulbeg Nadirbeg a police constable on duty at Mahaluxmi deposed to being called on the 30th April by Bhutnath, what he saw and how he arrested the accused.

Mr. V. P. Vaidya barrister-at-law the next witness for the Crown, stated that he was for some time one of the trustees of the Dhakleshwar temple. There was some litigation in the High Court about this temple, and an exparte decree for ejectment was passed. Govindji Madhavji had nothing to do with this litigation.

In cross-examination, he said that along with him were two other trustees Messrs. Ratansey Mulji and Keshavji Nathu Sailot

The next witness examined for the crown was Dr. Popat Prabhuram. He said that he was the family physician of Govindji's family. He saw him on the 30th April, when he was unconscious. Major Evans was called for consultation. There were three wounds on his head. In his opinion such wounds could be caused by an iron bar. Every care was taken to preserve his life.

Cross-examined, he explained at length the exact position of the wounds on Govindji's head.

In re-examination, he stated that Govindji was fed through the nose as he was quite paralysed and could not swallow.

Inspector Sargent gave evidence on behalf of the Crown, and the case for the prosecution was then closed.

The accused was asked by his Lordship whether he had any further statement to make. He replied that he left the case in the hands of his counsel. Before the committing magistrate he had stated that he did not strike Govindji, that he had no witnesses, and God was his witness.

After Mr. Jardine had concluded his address for the prosecution, Mr. Bhagwani, counsel for the accused observed that the prosecution said it could not assign any motive for the commission of this crime by the accused. If they could not assign any motive, then certainly there was no motive. Then there were great contradictions in the evidence of the witness. The wounds could not have been inflicted in the way in which it was stated by the gardener they had been inflicted. There must have been a distance of five feet between the deceased and the person who struck him on his head.

His Lordship then summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder, the foreman informing the clerk of the Crown that they were divided by 7 to 2.

His Lordship, addressing the accused, said: The verdict of the majority of the jury is, in my opinion, correct. You have done a cold-blooded murder. It has been my anxious consideration to find out if there are any mitigating circumstances. There are none. There could but be one sentence, and that is that you be hanged by the neck till you are dead. His Lordship then sentenced the accused to death.

THE HAJ PILGRIMAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was very glad to see Mr. Dinkar Rao's letter in your esteemed paper of the 13th July and I am sure he deserves the thanks of all the pilgrims and the Mussalmans for writing it.

I had written the long letter, for which you were good enough to find room in the "Chronicle" of the 11th, with the sole object of showing the mistaken frame of mind in which Dr. Abdur Rahman was dealing with this important subject. It is no use wasting time over the question as to where the Hajees suffer most, and whether the Indian Government or the Turkish authorities are more to blame. This kind of discussion will serve no purpose and will not help the pilgrims the least bit.

In my opinion all the pilgrims, rich and poor alike, have to put up with great discomforts both in Bombay and at Kamran and Jeddah, and I think their most serious trouble begins at Bombay itself. If the average Haji,—through any system, however well meant,—is to pay for his ticket from Bombay to Jeddah, instead of the reasonable Rs. 40, Rs. 110 and Rs. 120, then he is at one stroke reduced from a self-respecting man to a pauper. The seventy or eighty rupees which he has to pay extra here in Bombay at the very start, upset all his calculations. This sum would have sufficed to see him through the Hedjaz if he was robust and careful. The only real solution of this trouble is that the Mussalman princes, nobles, taluqdars, zemindars, merchants and men with limited means, should all join and start a shipping company, which should be run entirely on business lines, but in the interests of the Hajees and not of high dividends, a combination of business and piety, like our great college at Aligarh which has done and is doing so much for our people. Mr Edwardes, a sympathetic and able officer, and his assistant, Maulvi Abdullah Ahmed Sahib, have done a great deal in keeping off sharpers and swindlers from the Hajees and there is no wholesale loot now. They are always anxious to hear suggestions, and evil-doers are roughly handled. Thanks to the generosity and piety of the late Haji Saboo Siddik, Kammoo Seth and Ismail Habeeb, there are five *musafarkhanas* which lodge the pilgrims free at Bombay. I have myself seen the pilgrims vaccinated at the *musafarkhanas* and the whole process is gone through without any discomfort and they all cheerfully and laughingly undergo it. I have heard no complaints about this.

I wish I could say the same of the medical examination and the disinfection at the "Disinfection Shed." I cast no slur on the officials concerned. The following points deserve the consideration of the authorities:—

(1) There is no necessity for the medical examination now as there is practically no plague in the country. I certainly agree with Mr. Dinkar Rao on this point. Even if it is necessary that the pilgrims should be examined then either the shed must be extended or all the other waiting sheds near by be also used for this purpose, and the examining officers should go to the pilgrims arranged in rows there. The present arrangements cause a great deal of inconvenience, because pilgrims are naturally anxious to reach the steamer as early as possible so as to hunt up their luggage out of the huge pile and settle down for the voyage. The medical examination could also be done in the *musafarkhanas*.

(2) Fixing the red seal on the passport to show that the person has been examined should be sufficient. Brandishing also with the same red seal the hands and the bare chests of the men and the foreheads (over the burgas of the women, have absolutely no justification, and cause a great deal of annoyance. It would be far better to prosecute the few offenders who, to escape the discomforts of the examination may send others to personate them, than to annoy and humiliate thousands by brandishing them on the bare chest like cattle. I think, sir, there is great room for improvement at the disinfecting sheds and the wharves, and, with slight trouble, the hardships could be easily softened down. I assure you again that I do not blame the officials concerned; only the system requires modification and sometimes a mere onlooker could offer most useful suggestions which may not strike one who is familiar with the work. Fresh light and suggestion should always be welcomed and considered sympathetically by the authorities, and the authors encouraged to offer them freely.

I have spoken with the highest officials in Bombay and Poona and they all assured me that Government would always welcome suggestions and would be glad if the Mussalmans combine and start a good shipping company of their own.

Our Society intends sending a deputation in August or early in September to enquire and report as to what facilities the Turkish authorities should provide at Kamran and Jeddah. I have every hope that our well-considered and practical suggestions would be welcomed by the Turkish authorities as well. I think the Mussalmans will be very grateful to H. E. Basri Bey, the acting Consul General for Turkey, at Bombay, who on our request very kindly ordered the consulate clerk to go to the office of the Protector of Pilgrims, to collect the passports and bring them for his signature, instead of the pilgrims taking them themselves to the consulate in the Fort. The acting Consel General also informed me that Rs. 6 which every pilgrim has to pay now is being used in improving the sanitary conditions in the Hedjaz. The Turkish Government has given a palatial building costing three lakhs, as a *musafarkhana* at Jeddah, and a fine splendidly equipped hospital has been opened in Mecca itself. The Hon. Mr. Ghaznavi, when I met him at Delhi, spoke very highly about the latter.

I have seen another letter on the subject of the poor Hajees in your issue of the 17th instant. I assure Mr. John Huguenot that no one desires, and least of all our society, that absolutely destitute people should go for the pilgrimage. The person going must be capable of paying for the journey and back and go through the Hedjaz without begging. Both the terms "poor" and "affluent" are very elastic. If a man were poor and had saved up for this great religious duty, say Rs. 175 or Rs. 200/-, and the fares were reasonable, he could easily perform the Haj without begging or bringing an encumberance on any body. Let the deck fares be raised to Rs. 110/-and Rs. 130/- from Rs. 40/- or so, for one journey only, this poor but solvent man is at once reduced to a pauper. We have no right in the interest of shipping companies to penalize poverty. A rich man thinks Rs. 5,000/- to be absolutely necessary for his Haj, a thousand would do for another, Rs. 500/- would be indispensable for a middle class man, but a poor honest man could do it according to the standard of comfort he is used to on Rs. 150/- to Rs. 200/-. Why force on him a higher standard of comfort and disqualify him for this great duty which is incumbent on all Mussalmans, who are not in debt and can pay for the journey. Only let the cost of travelling be as reasonably low as possible.

I would like to remind Mr. Huguenot that a poor man need neither be dirty nor decrepit nor disease-carrying. The orders of the Quran are very clear on the subject, but I need not quote them here. The only difference between the views of the Khuddam-I-Kaaba Society and Mr. Huguenot is that we desire to put the Haj within the powers of a large number of Mussalmans of limited means, (not paupers,) while he would reserve it for the rich and affuent, who generally do not desire to give up a comfortable home and their easy means of locomotion, not caring for what the Quran says.—Yours etc.

SHAUKAT ALI
secretary, Khuddam-I-Kaaba Society.

Sandhurst Road,
Bombay, 18th July, 1914.

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CONSULTING-ROOM MYSTERY

A WOMAN PATIENT SHOT.

SECRET DICTAPHONE OF DOCTOR'S WIFE.

EAVESDROPPING ON VISITORS

All the elements of a detective story are presented by the mystery of the shooting of Mrs. William D. Bailey, wife of a rich New York hat manufacturer, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail," in a message, dated July 1. While in the consulting-room of Dr. Edwin Carman, fashionable physician of Freeport, Long Island, she was killed by an unknown person who thrust a revolver through the window from outside, fired, and mysteriously disappeared.

Mrs. Bailey, after visiting a sick friend at Freeport, called on Dr. Carman to consult him regarding her health. Dr. Carman says he does not remember ever meeting her before he prescribed for her. After a consultation lasting an hour, she was about to leave his consulting-room when he heard a noise at the window and, turning quickly, saw a hand holding a revolver resting on the sill. Thinking the owner of the revolver meant to kill him—though he says he is not aware that he has any enemy in the world—Dr. Carman flung himself prone on the ground.

He heard a shot fired, and Mrs. Bailey gasped, "I'm shot." When he looked again the hand had disappeared, and Mrs. Bailey was tottering to the floor. She was dead A search for the assailant was made without success. The only clue found was a piece of silk torn from a woman's dress, which was found on the hedge in the doctor's garden.

THE WIFE'S DICTAPHONE.

Detectives discovered that for several weeks past the doctor's wife had been listening by means of a dictaphone (a telephone for reproducing sounds made at some distance from the receiver and transmitted by a wire to another room) to the conversations of her husband with lady patients. They questioned Mrs. Carman, who calmly admitted that she removed the dictaphone after the murder, as she feared that it might be discovered by the authorities, and that her husband might thus learn of the manner in which she spied on him.

Mrs. Carman, a tall, somewhat heavily built woman, whose dark hair is tinged with grey, is older than her husband. "I couldn't hear very well with the dictaphone," she said, "but what I did overhear convinced me that my suspicions were utterly unfounded and that the doctor was absolutely loyal to me."

She insisted that neither before nor after the murder had she ever set eyes on Mrs. Bailey. Yet George Golder, one of the patients waiting to see the doctor at the time Mrs. Bailey was shot, insists that two minutes after the shot was fired Mrs. Carman rushed, highly excited, into the consulting-room and assisted the husband to cary the body to a couch. It was Mrs. Carman, he says, who crossed Mrs. Bailey's arms on her breast.

Mrs. Carman assures the authorities that Golder is mistaken, and says it was her sister, Mrs. Ida Powell, who performed these offices for the dead woman. It is necessary to explain that in addition to Mrs. Powell the Carman household includes Mr. and Mrs. Platt Conklin, the parents of Mrs. Carman, and the young daughter of the physician.

According to Golder, some time before the shot was fired a lady and a young girl walked past the window of the consulting-room and entered the house, where the girl "strummed" the piano. A voice, presumably that of the lady, then said, "This is no time for playing."

MRS. CARMAN'S STORY.

Mrs. Carman, in a three-hours' cross-examination which the coroner declares completely satisfies him of her innocence, said that she returned home from New York at seven o'clock on the evening of the murder. She immediately went to her bedroom, undressed, and went to bed, as she was suffering from a headache. She did not use the dictaphone. She was awakened by a noise and heard a commotion but did not go downstairs.

Her mother and sister corroborate her statement that she was in bed at the time of the murder.

More mystery is added to the case by a story of how the dictaphone came to be installed in Dr. Carman's consulting-room. According to Mr. Turner, president of the Dictograph Company, Mrs. Carman visited him some weeks ago, saying that she was a women's tailor and wished to have an instrument by which she could overhear the conversation of employees whom she suspected of dishonesty. But after a few minutes' conversation she admitted her true identity, and explained that recently through a window of the consulting-room she saw her husband kissing a nurse. She said she should induce her husband to take her for a brief trip while the dictaphone was being installed.

A mechanic was sent at the appointed time to the house of Dr. Carman, and was met by Mrs. Carman's mother, who said, "I don't like to be mixed up in such an affair as this, but I suppose my daughter knows best." The mechanic had been instructed to adopt elaborate precautions to avoid discovery and to indicate what his errand was when the front door was opened by holding his hat in his left hand. He carried out these instructions faithfully. With Mrs. Conklin standing guard to prevent the servants from learning his business, he went to the consulting-room and placed the transmitting instrument on the wall behind the doctor's instrument case.

"After that," says the mechanic, "I tore away some wall-paper and concealed the dictaphone wire behind it, running the wire down to a board under the door. I next attached the wire behind the telephone wire on the stairway and fixed two ear-pieces in the drawer of Mrs. Carman's writing-desk in her bedroom.

CONSULTING-ROOM TEST.

"I then suggested to the woman who was watching me that she should go downstairs and talk in different parts of the consulting-room in a low voice. She did so. I not only heard her words even when she softened them to a whisper but also heard something drop on the floor while she talked. When she returned I repeated all she said and told her that I heard something fall on the floor. She showed me a hairpin she had dropped and said she was satisfied. The work took me an hour and a half."

It was June 25, when the dictaphone was thus installed. Last Thursday Mrs. Carman returned to the office of the company with her mother and declared herself quite satisfied with the dictaphone, with which she had heard several conversations between the doctor and his woman patients. She carried a large bundle of banknotes in her hand and expressed a desire to buy the instrument outright instead of renting it. After completing the transaction she left.

Of all those concerned in the case Mrs. Carman is by far the calmest. She replied to all questions with an apparent eagerness to tell of her own accord all she knew. She directed the attention of the Public Prosecutor to a pistol belonging to her husband, which was kept in one of the drawers in a bedroom wardrobe. The pistol was purchased by the doctor last year, after an attempt had been made to rob him. Seemingly it has not been used.

Dr. Carman, who learned of the existence of the dictaphone yesterday morning from his wife's own lips, added to his own previous testimony to-day. He said that the hand which was thrust through the window was a large one; it seemed too big to be a woman's hand. Dr. Carman informed the authorities that the husband of one of his patients a few days ago telephoned to him a threatening message. The identity of this person has not been revealed by the authorities.

The case is exciting intense interest in New York by reason of its startling and dramatic developments

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER AND THE SIKHS.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, made the following complimentary reference to the Sikhs at an informal Durbar at Ludhiana on Monday last in reply to the combined address of welcome presented to him by the District Board and the Municipal Committee. His Honour said:—

I need only look round this gathering to see the scores of retired native officers, whose medals bear testimony to the services they have rendered to their King and country. I believe nearly half the population of this district are Sikhs,—a proportion higher than in any other district of the Province—and some the most distinguished regiments of the Indian Army are raised or recruited from Ludhiana. I need only refer to that gallant regiment, the 15th Ludhiana Sikhs which in the 70 years of its existence has not only helped to stem the tide of Mutiny, but has carried the banner of the King Emperor and the warcry of the Khalsa to victory on many a hard-fought field, from China to Chitral, from Kabul to Kandahar, from the Samana to Suakim.

The thought will naturally occur to the reader, says the "Punjabee," as it must have occurred to those who were within the sound of his Honour's voice, that the very people whose services to the Empire and to their King were so eloquently acknowledged by the ruler of the Province are at the present moment being treated as undesirable aliens in some of the British Colonies, notably in Canada. Perhaps if the Government were to take steps to effectively impress their view of the people of Inda and their rights upon Canada, the latter would hesitate to treat the King's Indian subjects as she has been doing. In South Africa, as we have seen, the courageous stand taken by Lord Hardinge in his Madras speech did a world of good. There is no reason to believe that Canadian prejudice would be more difficult to overcome, if the Indians in Canada as well as the Government and the people in India were to be true to themselves. The future is assuredly theirs, if they will yet do their respective parts of the work that lies before them with courage and firmness, believing in themselves and in the righteousness of their cause.

THEATRICALS BY STUDENTS.

The Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University has circulated the following letter among the Schools and Colleges of Bengal on the subject of theatricals by students:—

From
P. Bruhl Esq., I. S. O., D. Sc., F., C. S. F. G. S.
Registrar, University of Calcutta.

To
The Heads of Affiliated Colleges,
and Recognised Schools.

Dated, Senate House, the 23-3-14.

"The undersigned has the honour, by direction of the Hon. the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate to say that as it has been brought to their notice that theatricals in Schools and Colleges are becoming more frequent and are in some cases proving a source of distraction to students, the Syndicate are anxious to have information as to the number of theatricals held in each institution every year, the kind of plays generally chosen, the classes of students allowed to take part, and the time needed for preparation. The undersigned is therefore directed to request that the Heads of affiliated colleges and recognised schools will be so good as to furnish them with the information asked for at an early date."

Mr. Percy Brown, Principal of the Government School of Art, Calcutta, has been selected to be the Judge of the forthcoming Simla Fine Art Exhibition. As now arranged, the exhibition will be opened on the 11th August and will last for about twelve days.

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FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 3.

Although Ascot has spoken the last word in fashion, and the fickle lady who rules our dress destinies has decreed that to be ultra-smart for the remainder of the summer we must adopt the black and white toilette, even to our sunshades, it need not be supposed that colours are ruled out altogether; for there are those to whom the "magpie" combination does not appeal in the very least, and who, in fact, would feel, and look, what they would describe as "absolute dowds" in such a get-up. Park and street still show much vivid colour some of it even a little startling; and many who adopt black and white as far as the coat and skirt are concerned crown their dainty black toques with a feather of vivid green, China blue, bright orange, or Poiret red. And in the thinner and more summery fabrics woman has an entirely free choice; and truly delightful are the shades and colourings of the foulards, the muslins, the shimmering taffetas, and all the long list of more perishable materials that go to fashion our wardrobes in this sunny summer weather.

A DELIGHTFUL CAPE TOILETTE.

The charming cape in the sketch will appeal to every reader of this column by its grace and simplicity. It is made in a dull shade of pink ratine; and the prettily-shaped Medici collar and the lining are of green and white striped Chinese silk—a delightful combination of colour. This last word in capes is worn in the model over a frock of black charmeuse and heavily embroidered ivory lace—thus conforming to the decree of La Mode in favour of black and white. The hat is of black Tagal, and has an elegantly shaped feather mount.

A PRETTY BLOUSE.

This daintily-simple blouse is made of white spotted muslin, a delightful fabric for wear on summer days. The little waistcoat and the well-shaped belt are of pink sponge-cloth, patterned with small roses in a deeper shade of pink. The pretty collar and the turnback cuffs are of the white spotted muslin; but they can be made removable and any other light and dainty fabric substituted. Altogether a summer-like confection.

A SUMMER HAT.

This delicious bergere model hat is achieved in white Leghorn. The trimming is red roses and bunches of most realistic-looking cherries; the two bands over the crown and the cachepeigne are of wide black ribbon velvet. Worn at a garden-party with a rose-sprigged muslin frock, this very becoming chapeau would complete a delightful picture.

THE MIND OF A CHILD.

IMPORTANCE OF PSYCHOLOGY IN EDUCATION.

For many centuries psychology has remained a purely theoretical study. Recently however, owing chiefly to the introduction of experimental methods into its procedure, it has acquired a practical importance in everyday life, writes a correspondent in "The Times." It is in connexion with the problems of education that the new science of the mind has been principally applied. At the Birmingham meeting of the British Association last year a special subsection was formed for psychology; and a committe of experts has been established by the Association to study the mental and physical factors in education. At the educational conference held in the Imperial Institute, at the child-study conference held in Edinburgh, at the northern educational conference held in Bradford at the beginning of the year, psychology figured more largely than any other single subject. At the annual conference of teachers, the London County Council has during the few years always arranged that at least one session should be devoted to psychology. And last year, the council appointed a psychologist to serve in the education officers' department.

The psychological work at present carried on in schools is chiefly concerned with practical problems of two kinds. It aims first at improving the teaching methods in actual use; and secondly, at increasing our knowledge of the child as an idividual. These objects it endeavours to achieve by the application of the latest methods of modern science.

TEACHING METHODS.

The age at which children should enter school, the age at which they can most profitably begin fresh subjects, the best way to teach spelling, reading, or arthmetic, the nature of the mental processess involved in learning these subjects, the effects of fatigue, the direction of interest—these are some of the subjects which have been studied experimentally in London, in Manchester, and elsewhere. What, for instance, are the most popular subjects in the school curriculum? Curiously enough, oral subjects like Scripture, recitation or geography are most commonly disliked. Drawing and manual subjects appear to be the favourites. Arthmetic is liked by boys, but disliked by girls. The reasons given for these preferences are often most unexpected. "I don't like grammar," we are told one child avowed: "because I am so bad at guessing." "I hate singing," said another "because it makes my legs ache."

The interests of children as shown by their spontaneous drawings have been carefully studied both in London and in villages in Wales. The result agree in many points. A boy's favourite object is a ship; a girl's is a flower or a house. Girls, too, draw human beings more frequently than boys. A problem of yet more fundamental importance is the following. How far do habits inculcated in one subject spread to other subjects? If we practise reasoning in arithmetic lessons and observation in nature study lessons, do we become better reasoners and better observers in everyday life? Experiments show that in ordinary conditions the spread of improvement is astonishingly small. Consequently, the choice of subjects for the school curriculum is being reconsidered. The practical value of the subject-matter in itself rather than its supposed value as a means of mental gymnastic, is the new standard by which each subject is judged.

MENTAL TESTS.

A second function of psychology in the schools is to discover and measure the mental differences between individuals. At present children are classified chiefly according to age, sex, district, and scholastic attainment. It has been claimed by some experimenters that these distinctions are the least fruitful as sources of genuine mental differences. The difficulty of dealing with a large class arises not so much from its size as from its heterogeneity. The application of mental tests, it is stated, has explained this unexpected variety. Individuals of the same age or sex differ far more, and individuals of different age or sex differ far less, than is commonly believed. Hence the efficient teacher no longer adapts his teaching to the requirements of the supposed average child. He adapts it to the individual. The sportsman who shot a yard to the right of the duck with his right barrel, and a yard to the left of it with his left barrel, shot the duck on the average. Nevertheless, the duck escaped. The teacher who aims at the average child is just as likely to miss his mark.

Recent legislation has brought the subject of mental tests into especial prominence. The Mental Deficiency Act and the Defective Children Bill will necessitate the systematic enamination of persons suspected of mental defect. The diagnosis of such cases is far more difficult than the diagnosis of diphtheria or tuberculosis. Contrary to earlier beliefs, no sharp line appears to separate the normal from the defective. Consequently, scientific tests for mental abnormalities are needed even more imperatively than for other forms of disease.

NEED FOR RESEARCH.

The nature of the tests at present in use illustrates the urgent need for psychological research. A list of tasks has been drawn up in France representative of the mental development of the normal child at every age of his life. Thus, most children are said to know their name at three years of age, their sex at four, their age at six, the primary colours at seven, and the date at eight. But the assignment of ages has proved to be incorrect for the English child. The child, too, can often evade the real intention of many of the tests. Eight-year-old children are shown a picture of a face drawn in profile with the eye or nose left out. The test is to discover which feature is missing. The story is told of a child who tried to avoid the trouble of examining the picture by answering that the painter had forgotten the man's body and legs. The teacher, of course, explanied that he only meant to draw the head. "Well," said the boy, "you've forgotten to put in the other side of his face."

The supernormal need special attention as well as the subnormal, the genius and the talented, as well as the imbecile and the feebleminded. The scholarship system is not designed to cover all the requirements. Could the State but devote as much money to the supernormal as it already devotes to the subnormal, could a similar machinery be devised for discovering hidden talent, could special buildings, special teachers, special curricula, special methods, and specially small classes be provided for the children of unusual inborn ability, then our expenditure would in course of a few generations be many times repaid.

SPECIAL APTITUDES.

Kind of ability, as well as degree of ability, may be discovered by means of psychological tests. If we could always set the right man at the right kind of work, halfour industrial troubles would cease. Tests of colour-blindness have to be passed by those who serve on railways or at sea. In America the principle has recently been extended by the advocates of scientific management in business. By means of ingenious examinations, it has been found possible to select from among the candidates for certain posts those who were likely to prove the most efficient, whether as motor-drivers, as telephone operators, or as sorters of ball-bearings. Commercially the experiments were a complete success. The results of such tests must clearly be far more valuable than testimonials or certificates brought from school. Nevertheless, the proper place for such tests, when perfected, will doubtless prove to be the school. To guide a youth to the kind of work for which he is most fitted—this must surely be one of the most important functions of an educational system.

EMOTIONAL ANALYSIS.

Emotional as well as intellectual qualities have proved amenable to mental tests. It has been found that much mental inefficiency is the outcome of early emotional experiences, which date back to childhood and have been suppressed. In consequence of the suppression, the experience itself is as a rule, forgotten. But by means of a special technique it has been possible to discover the original cause of the disturbance; and once the cause is known, the remedy is easy. Serious diseases, like hysteria, can thus be cured; and minor inefficiencies—lapses of attention, of memory, of speech—can be removed Above all, the diagnosis in early childhood of the types who are prone to such disorders can prevent the disturbance and ward off the disease.

It is, therefore, to the study of mental tests that educational psychologists seem to be turning their chief attention. Once the tests are elaborated innumerable problems can be solved. Every innovation in educational method—open-air classes, free discipline, the dramatic method, the Montessori system, extra food extra sleep, new teching methods, new subjects to be taught—all can be estimated, justified, or rejected. The judgment will be based, not upon causual impression or personal preference, but upon verifiable observations, precise measurements, and scientific research.

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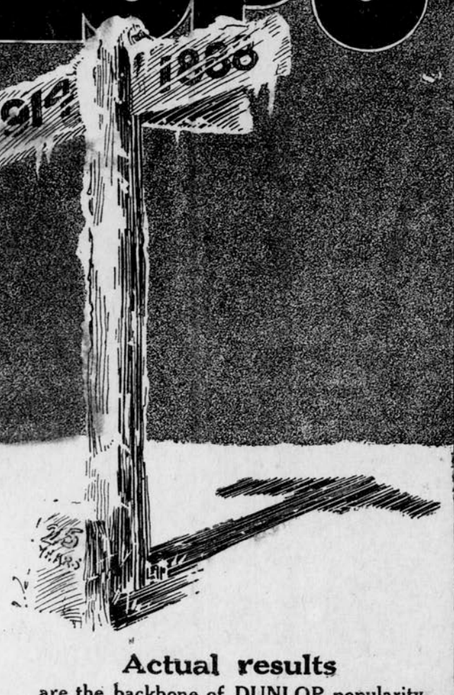

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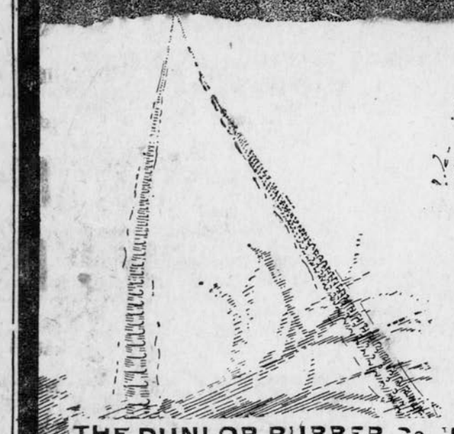

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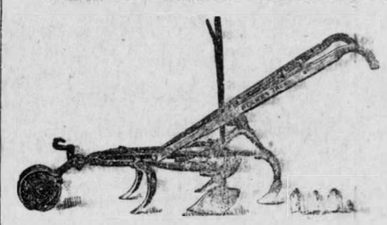

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